The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 238. MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1901—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AUSTRIAN STAR AND FRIEND OF ROYALTY COMING TO AMERICA.

Fraulein Schratt, who has signed a contract to appear in forty theatrical performances in the United States, beginning on Nov. 1, was until recently the leading woman of the Burg Theater, Vienna. She has been for many years the close friend of Emperor Francis Joseph and his family, and was almost a companion to the late Empress Elizabeth. She is still the wife of Baron Kisch, but is said to have applied to the Pope to have the marriage dissolved. On the visit to Rome for this purpose she was accompanied by the sister of Empress Elizabeth. Fraulein Schratt retired from the Burg Theater in September of last year, and since has been traveling for pleasure on the continent. She visited the United States several years ago, appearing as Cyprienne in the French comedy "Divorcons," but did not attract widespread attention. Gustaf Amberg of New York will manage her coming tour.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1901.

Partly cloudy with a possible shower Monday, Tuesday fair, cooler; winds shifting to fresh northeast by Monday evening.

Sun rises at 5:18; sets at 6:45. Moon sets at 1:51.

LOCAL:—

Policeman James H. Wiley of the East Chicago Avenue Station shot and killed David Lindskog of 97 Sedgwick street. Victim accused of having been one of a party of eight who attacked the policeman.

Many persons employed at Sunnyside Park poisoned by eating toadstools, which were given them by a policeman, who mistook them for mushrooms. Two in a critical condition.

Civil Service commission will begin an investigation of the detective bureau this afternoon in the Council chamber. Colleran and his friends trying to keep out testimony.

Seventeen members of General MacArthur's old regiment, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, paid their respects to their civil war commander on his arrival here.

Thousands of Knights Templar passed through the city yesterday on their way to the triennial conclave at Louisville, Ky.

Policeman who found a stolen automobile on the North Side had exciting time trying to run the machine to the station.

Patrolman Nelson, who arrested a man while drunk, released from the West Chicago Avenue Station.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews delivered baccalaureate address to the seniors of Chicago University.

Police closed several levee resorts which had been reported as disorderly.

DOMESTIC:—

Negro who murdered Mrs. Charles Williams near Winchester, Tenn., burned at the stake on the scene of the crime in the presence of 6,000 spectators. Mob overpowered Sheriff and deputies.

Many commanderies reached Louisville, Ky., to attend the triennial conclave of the order. Sir Knights attended church services specially arranged for them.

Thomas W. Lawson to buy fourteen islands lying near together off Stonington, Me., which he will connect by bridges and convert into a summer home.

Case of smallpox among 600 excursionists caused panic on steamer Arundel while running between Alexandra Bay and Oswego, N. Y.

High school boy at Correctionville, Ia., shot and killed employé of wild West show who attacked him.

Robert G. Evans, United States District Attorney for Minnesota, died suddenly.

NEW YORK:—

Schooner Eliza E. Schribner sprung a leak and was beached in Fire Island beach. Crew exhausted by pumping, unable to lower sails.

Police arrested Isidor Goldberg, aged 16, who had compelled several boys younger than he to steal for him.

John Jacob Astor's yacht Nourmahal and the yacht Iroquois collided near Newport, damaging the latter considerably.

Justice Joseph F. Daly of the Supreme Court favored for Mayor by German-American leader.

Composer Giacomo Minkowsky discovered marvelous tenor singer in a waiter at Delmonico's.

Whirlwind damaged schooner Agnes E. Manson off Atlantic Highlands.

It took ten Hoboken policemen to arrest a man made insane by cigarets.

LABOR:—

South Chicago steel workers failed to attend open meeting of labor unions arranged by Vice President Davis in last effort to induce the men to quit work. One more striker joined the two now out.

President Shaffer and his advisers consented to have peace proposals made to the steel employers. A committee of the Civic Federation will lay the matter before the mill owners.

Plans of Labor day parade changed to permit women's unions to be in one continuous line. Jane Addams to be their guest. Division marshals appointed.

Strike at the Conkey plant at Hammond, Ind., may involve all of the employés of the concern. Electroplaters' union to demand recognition.

Typographical Union No. 16 censured the Allis-Chalmers injunction granted by Judge Kohlsaat.

Five imported machinists of the Gates works beaten by strike sympathizers.

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WASHINGTON:—

Fifty species of fish hitherto unknown to science found in Hawaiian waters by the United States Fish commission. Three hundred specimens brought back.

More soldiers to be assigned to duty at Manila, which is now garrisoned by less than 1,000 troops. Guard duty too heavy for the small force.

FOREIGN:—

Holbein, who tried to swim across the English Channel, collapsed after being in the water twelve hours, and nearly drowned. He was only six miles from the goal when taken out of the water.

Countess of Russell, in a newspaper communication, declares the Earl was not given a fair trial by the House of Lords.

Boers warned by their leaders to pay no attention to Kitchener's recent proclamation but to continue the struggle.

Report on schools in Philippines shows that the natives are eager to learn and make encouraging progress.

Severe German criticism of recent British naval maneuvers declared justified by English naval officers.

Czar's aid-de-camp, Prince Bariatinski, killed Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein in a duel.

POLITICAL:—

Gormanism and the negro question the issue in the Maryland campaign, which has just opened. Democrats are not united.

Governor Yates declared he would not interfere with the Lincoln Park board so long as its work was satisfactory.

SPORTING:—

Shamrock II. to take daily spins over the America Cup course, beginning today. Constitution's formal trials to begin on Saturday.

Captain Henry of Chicago University resigned from the team and will leave college. Sheldon his successor.

National league: Chicago 5, St. Louis 3; Pittsburg 6, Cincinnati 2.

White Rocks 14, Rochesters 8.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Rotterdam	
NEW YORK	Menaba	
NEW YORK	Trojan Prince	
LIZARD	Kensington	
LIZARD	Vaderland	
LIVERPOOL	Umbria	
BREMEN		Barbarossa.
GLASGOW		Nebraska.
MOVILLE		City of Rome
QUEENST'WN		Campania.
SOUTH'MPT'N		Barbarossa.
ST. JOHNS, N.F.	Siberian	

POLICEMAN KILLS MINISTER'S SON.

J. H. Wiley of East Chicago Avenue Shoots David Lindskog, Claiming Self-Defense.

CLOSE TO THE RECTORY.

Father, Pastor of Swedish Episcopal Church, Helps Carry Boy to Wagon and Hospital.

PATROLMAN'S FACE BRUISED

He Says Young Men at Oak and Sedgwick Streets Attacked Him on Being Reproved for Disorder.

HAVE MADE TWO ARRESTS.

Within fifty feet of his father's rectory David Lindskog, son of the Rev. Herman Lindskog, was shot and fatally wounded by Policeman James H. Wiley. His father, hearing the shooting, ran out of his house and aided the police to lift his dying son into the ambulance. He rode beside his son to the Policlinic Hospital, where the young man died within ten minutes.

The shooting occurred at Oak and Sedgwick streets, and Wiley declares that he acted in self-defense, and his cut and swollen face bears out his story.

Several times during the evening Wiley says he had occasion to order a number of young men who were lounging about that corner to move away and to conduct themselves in a more orderly manner. At 11 o'clock Wiley reported to the station through the patrol box at Oak and Sedgwick streets.

Threat to the Policeman.

As he passed the corner where the men were standing he again ordered them away. As he walked away he says he was hooted and told that they would "fix him" before they got through.

Wiley walked around the block, and when he returned found the men still congregated at the same place. Before the policeman was seen a man started to enter the saloon for a pail of beer. Wiley says he saw this man kicked into the gutter and his pail thrown after him.

"You have gone far enough with that sort of work," called Wiley as he ran to the crowd. "I have told you that you would have to get away from here, and now you have got to move while I watch you."

"We won't go until we are good and ready," Wiley says one of them answered. "Have I got any friends here? If I have we will attend to this cheap copper's case now."

With that Wiley says the crowd rushed at him. He was standing with his back against the saloon wall. Before the policeman could draw his club they were upon him.

"Keep back or I'll draw my gun," shouted Wiley, making a motion towards his hip pocket.

"We can shoot as fast as you can," one of them replied, also thrusting his hand back as if to draw a revolver, Wiley says.

Fires on His Assailants.

Wiley took his hand away from his pocket, and as he did so he says Lindskog and John Galligher of 44 Sedgwick street both struck him in the face. Wiley's lip was cut and he almost fell to the ground. Pulling out his revolver he fired a single shot at the man, striking him.

At the sound of the report all the men ran away. Wiley hurried to Oak and Sedgwick streets to call for the patrol wagon. At that time he did not know that the shot had taken effect.

While at the box Wiley says he again was approached by Galligher, who tried to force him away from the door. Wiley fought Galligher off and sent a call for the wagon. Galligher said that he was after a physician.

"You have shot a man who never touched you, and you know it," shouted Galligher. "Now you want to arrest the rest of us."

Helps Carry His Unconscious Son.

When the ambulance reached the scene Lindskog was found lying in the yard of the Galligher house. He was unconscious. His father, who has been the pastor of St. Ansgarius' Swedish Episcopal Church for fifteen years, had been summoned and helped carry the young man on the stretcher to the wagon. Then, seated beside him, drove with the police to the hospital.

At the hospital it was found that the bullet had entered the body just below the heart. Young Lindskog did not regain consciousness and died soon after reaching the operating-room. The father went to the police station and asked to see the man who had killed his son. He walked into the sergeant's room, where Wiley was making a report of the affair, and, offering his hand, said:

"I am sorry."

Then he turned and walked from the room. Galligher and William "Doggy" Camp, who is said by the police to be a member of the party, were arrested and booked on the charge of assault.

Says Wiley Was Justified.

James McBean of 381 Mohawk street, a mail collecter was passing on Oak street when the shooting occurred, and saw the affair. He said that he thought Wiley would be killed before he could draw his revolver.

"Wiley is one of the best men at this station," said Lieutenant James Miller who was in charge of the station last night. "From all that I can learn there was nothing left for him to do but to shoot. It was either shoot or be beaten to death."

Wiley said last night that he was sorry he had to fire, but that he knew that he would be beaten and possibly killed by the crowd. Lindskog has been under arrest several times.

After the death of the young man, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lindskog visited the police station and were met by the patrolman who had shot their son. The father took the matter dispassionately, but the mother was overcome. A conference between the couple, the patrolman, and Lieutenant Miller was held, after which the Rev. Mr. Lindskog said that from the statement of the policeman he was led to believe that his son had probably been in the wrong.

HOLBEIN SWIMS 12 HOURS.

NEARLY DROWNS WHILE TRYING TO CROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL.

After Swimming Twenty-six Miles and Reaching a Point Within Six Miles of His Goal the British Athlete Is Taken from the Water in a State of Collapse—Recovers and Declares He Will Try It Again.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

DOVER, England, Aug. 25.—Holbein, who yesterday started from Cape Gris-nez (between Boulogne-Sur-Mer and Calais), in an attempt to swim to Dover, narrowly escaped drowning. He covered the course to a point within six miles of Dover and then collapsed, after having been in the water twelve hours and forty-six minutes.

His condition was then such that his attendants decided to take him from the water at once. He had lost all control of his movements, was turning around like a top, and entirely blind.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting him aboard the tug, as his body was covered with porpoise oil, which made it exceedingly slippery. Ultimately a sling was arranged of ropes and a huge towel, and he was lifted by this means on board the tug.

At the Point of Drowning.

It is certain that if he had remained longer in the water he would have drowned.

A signal was sent ashore for an ambulance and medical assistance.

The tug made for the shore with all possible speed, and Holbein, who was almost inanimate, was placed in the ambulance and conveyed to a hotel, where he was nursed by his wife. Subsequently he was removed to a hospital, where he lay for some time in a serious condition.

Tonight, however, he recovered and announced his purpose of making another attempt.

Swims in Cap and Mask.

When he entered the water Holbein wore a white cap that covered his head and partly protected his face, and also a mask from brow to nose in orer to protect his eyes. He found it impossible to take solid food without swallowing sea water, and he therefore subsisted mainly on raw eggs, as he was able to suck these while lying on his back. He also took hot milk from a feeding bottle.

The sea was heavy and there was a nasty swell. His attendants became seasick.

He swam with a powerful stroke, alternately on his back and on his breast, making a good pace. The first six miles from Cape Gris-Nez were covered in two hours and twenty-five minutes. At sundown he found great difficulty in keeping a straight course. Much of the time he swam with his eyes closed, owing to the irritating effects of the salt water.

Victory Almost in Sight.

Instructions to Holbein were shouted through a megaphone, and powerful acetylene lamps were lighted to guide him. In the middle of the channel the wind was fresh and the water rough. At the end of the sixth hour he was swimming well, but he began to complain of an injury to his left hip, sustained on the rocks at Cape Gris-Nez, but not mentioned before.

At this time he was about six miles off the British coast, and Captain Lambert was of the opinion that he might make Dover on the next tide. He continued to swim well, mainly on his back.

After 11 o'clock he was once lost for five minutes, a big wave having swept over him. He kept going steadily, but during the tenth and eleventh hours a westerly tide drifted him much out of his course, and it was evident that the heavy seas were having a bad effect.

Stroke Begins to Weaken.

During the twelfth hour his stroke weakened considerably. He was swimming with breast low in the water and head much down. He was making almost no progress and now seemed unable to grasp the directions given him.

Twice he turned completely round, making for the French shore.

At 4:20 a. m. a council was held on the tug, and it was decided to take him out of the water.

Allowing for his zigzag course, it is estimated that he swam twenty-six miles. When he was taken from the water Dover was about five miles north-northeast.

His next attempt he promises to make next year.

Man to Swim 400 Miles.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 25.—To swim from Boston to New York is the feat that Peter S. McNally will attempt, making the start next Sunday, the entire distance to be covered within thirty days. Mr. McNally hopes to arrive at the Battery in New York before noon on Monday, Sept. 30. The actual distance is 282¾ nautical miles, but the swimming course will be little less than 400 miles.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY KILLS WILD WEST MAN PURSUING HIM.

Correctionville, Ia., Youths Fight Circus Crowd, and Athlete, Chased by Mob, Shoots When Driven to Bay.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Joe Sullivan, a candy butcher with a wild West show, was shot and instantly killed at Correctionville, Ia., at an early hour this morning by J. Harley Cave, aged 21, a high school athlete well known in amateur athletic circles.

The young men of the town got into a difficulty with the showmen.

Cave displayed a revolver, and the showmen went for him. He ran, followed by a mob, which shouted: "Kill him! Lynch him! Hang him!" Cave ran for his hotel.

Sullivan tried to seize the fugitive, and was shot and killed. The mob, then more infuriated than ever, demanded the life of Cave, who took refuge in an upper room of the hotel. He was protected by two officers, who, with the proprietor of the show, succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Cave came to Sioux City and surrendered to the Sheriff this afternoon.

MESSAGE IN BOTTLE REVEALS FATE OF SHIP LOST 22 YEARS.

Prospector Arrives at Cape Nome with Note Telling Loss of Schooner Albert and Eighteen Men in 1879.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The fate of the schooner Albert and its crew of eighteen men is known after being a mystery for twenty-two years.

Harry Barnes, a prospector, who has just arrived at Cape Nome, found a ship's medicine bottle, tightly corked, buried in a sand spit on Hagenaister Island, in the northern part of Bristol Bay.

The bottle contained a sheet of paper with a message written in faded ink, which clears up the mystery. The message is as follows:

"July 24, 1879.—The schooner Albert wrecked in Unimak Pass; eighteen hands aboard; storm still raging.

"C. McLEOD, Ship's Master."

SEVEN POISONED BY TOADSTOOLS.

Sunnyside Employes Ill After Treat by Policemen, Who Took Fungi for Mushrooms.

C. E. ERBY IS A VICTIM.

He and Albert Bock in Alexian Hospital in Bad State; Others Sure to Recover.

AT THE SWABIAN PICNIC

Because Detectives P. J. Gallagher and C. E. Zable of the Town Hall Police Station, on duty at Sunnyside Park, saw an opportunity to give the employés of that resort a mushroom treat, seven people are ill from the effects of eating toadstools. Gallagher's son John, a 15-year-old boy, discovered the supposed mushrooms, the policemen gathered them, and gave them to the employés of the park, who ate them and soon were taken ill.

Seriously Ill.

Erby, Charles E., former secretary of Lincoln Park board, 254 Lincoln avenue, 45 years old and married; at Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Bock, Albert, bartender, 444 Wells street, 24 years old and single; at Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Slightly Ill.

Wilkins, Edward, cook, 134 Wells street, 30 years old and married; at Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Roach, Edward, student, 3110 North Clark street, 19 years old; taken home.

Roach, Patrick, 3110 North Clark street, 43 years old and married; was taken ill at home.

Roach, Mrs. Patrick, 3110 North Clark street; was taken ill at home.

Zable, C. E., policeman, Forty-second Precinct Station; able to remain on duty.

Doctors Work for Hours.

For two hours four doctors worked over the most serious cases before they would allow them to be moved from the park to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and at a late hour last night two were still hovering between life and death. The others will recover.

While the policemen were taking their treat to the park the boy carried several pounds of the toadstools to the family home at 2152 North Marshfield avenue, and the merest chance saved the six members of that household from being poisoned. Mrs. Gallagher had just placed the supposed mushrooms on the stove to broil, when her husband, pale and trembling like a leaf, rushed in and threw them away.

About 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon Policeman Gallagher, accompanied by his son, started for the park. While passing down Cullom avenue they met Zable, and when they reached the corner of Ashland avenue the boy discovered what he supposed to be mushrooms. He ran and gathered a few and his father passed judgment on them. Gallagher has been fond of mushrooms all his life and after inspection declared the toadstools to be mushrooms.

"Let's give the boys at the park a treat," he said to his companion, and the two agreed.

"I will take some home to mother," chimed in the boy, and the three commenced picking.

John Colvin Says Toadstools.

Well laden they arrived at the park and showed their find to John Colvin, proprietor of the resort, who told them that they were not mushrooms, but toadstools, and should not be eaten. Gallagher, sure of himself, took them to the cook, Edward Winkins, who picked up the largest and ate it raw.

That was a signal for Edward Roach, a scene shifter of the Metropolitan Opera company; Albert Bock, a bartender; and Charles Erby, whose brother owns an interest in the resort, to begin, and they, too, ate the toadstools raw. They had made away with most of them when Patrick Roach, father of Edward, came, and, taking all that were left, ran to his home at 3110 North Clark street, and gave them to his wife, who made a stew.

While the employés of the resort were enjoying the supposed mushrooms the two policemen decided to go out and get some more. They had just started, but were called back, as a picnic was in progress, and Proprietor Colvin did not want to be without police protection. They then went to the cook and asked for a few, but he had only a few left, and Zable got them.

Taken with Severe Pains.

At 6 o'clock Erby was taken with cramps. A few moments later Wilkins, the cook, became ill. Then Roach had to be carried to a room, and Zable began to call for doctors. In half an hour he had four there. Dr. C. W. Johnson of 733 Grace street was the first to respond, then came Dr. Julius H. Hoelscher, Dr. H. Parsons, Hermitage and Sunnyside avenues, and Dr. F. W. Lehman of 702 Wilson avenue.

Each took a patient. For two hours the doctors worked over the men, and almost without hope of getting them in condition to be moved. At 8:30 they sent for the police ambulance and Roach was taken to his home. There it was discovered that his mother and father were ill, but neither seriously. The other three were carried to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

The approach of the ambulance recalled to Gallagher's mind the fact that his son had gone home, and, getting permission from Captain Schuettler, he ran all the way to his home, which is over a mile away. He arrived just in time to save his family.

"I was surprised when Gallagher brought in the mushrooms to me," said John Colvin, "for I saw that they were not mushrooms but poisonous toadstools. I warned him. He took them in to the cook, and I was surprised when I heard that they had been eaten. They were small and the difference between them and the real mushroom was marked."

Swabian Picnickers Alarmed.

The Swabian picnic was in progress in the park, and nearly 20,000 persons passed through the gates during the day. When it became known that men had been taken sick after eating the fungi, several picnickers who had gathered baskets of mushrooms in a nearby patch threw their baskets away.

The chief feature of the attractions offered was a pagoda surmounted by a column covered with fruits, melons, and gourds. Underneath reposed seven casks of wine sent by King William of Würtemberg for this occasion.

The festival revolved around the play of "Old Duke Ulrich." Each year this is rendered in Germany, the full performance requiring nine acts. Treasurer Hummel of the Swabian verein has condensed it into four acts, and more than 100 persons figured in the cast, with thirty speaking parts. It will be presented again tonight.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

TENNESSEE MOB AVENGES MURDER OF WHITE WOMAN.

Thousands Overpower Sheriff and Deputies at Winchester, Batter Down Jail Doors, Take Man to Scene of His Crime, and Cremate Him—Confesses Guilt and Laughs at Torturers—Crowd Piles on Fuel Until Body Is Consumed.

Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Henry Noles, the negro who murdered Mrs. Charles Williams near here last Friday, was burned at the stake on the scene of his crime today. Six thousand persons witnessed the execution, and hundreds aided in throwing oil and fence rails upon the fire until the body was consumed.

Noles was captured by the mob after a desperate fight with the Sheriff and his deputies around the county jail. The mob finally overpowered the officials, battered down the jail doors, and secured the prisoner. He died stoically, admitting his crime and laughing at his torturers until the flames enveloped his body.

Sheriff Barricades the Jail.

Noles was captured early this morning at a water tank near Cowan, Tenn. He was brought to Winchester and placed in the county jail. Sheriff Stewart made haste to try to barricade the jail and protect the prisoner. An angry mob of several hundred men gathered, but Assistant Attorney General Matt N. Whittaker made a speech, appealing to the mob to assist him in allaying excitement and upholding the law. He promised to reconvene the grand jury tomorrow to indict the negro and have him speedily tried at the present term of court, assuring the crowd that his conviction and legal execution was a foregone conclusion. This appeal was supplemented by Judge J. J. Lynch, Captain W. P. Tolley, Jesse M. Littleton, and Foster Ramsey.

Before the appeals had been finished several hundred citizens from the neighborhood where the crime was committed joined the mob. They swept forward upon the jail, overpowered the Sheriff and his deputies, took the prisoner, and started for the scene of the crime, twelve miles distant.

Procession Follows the Negro.

A procession three miles in length followed the mob to the Williams home. Arriving at the scene of the crime, the negro was placed upon a stump and given a chance to make a statement.

He mounted the stump stolidly and laughed as he began his statement. He said: "Tell all my sisters and brothers to meet me in glory. I am going to make that my home. Tell my mother to meet me where parting will be no more."

"Why did you kill Mrs. Williams?" was asked.

"I just done that because I had nothing else to do."

He was taken from the stump, carried to a tree near by, bound to the tree by chains, and his body saturated with oil. A match was applied, and instantly the body was enveloped in flames. Fence rails were piled around the burning body, and soon life was extinct. The negro made no outcry at any time. At least $6,000 people witnessed the fate of the negro. Many remained until nightfall, augmenting the blaze until the body was entirely consumed.

Negro Carried Off by a Mob.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—It is possible that Henry Stewart, a negro hackman of this city, has been lynched. Stewart, it is said, went into one of the suburbs and offered an insult to a young white woman. Some of the men in the neighborhood got after him and it is said they were seen after midnight with the negro bound going in the direction of the swamps.

Kills a Negro Porter.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 25.—J. C. Merriwether, a baggagemaster on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, shot and killed Will Freeman, a negro porter on the same train, today near Valdosta. Bad feeling had existed between the men for some time. Yesterday they accidentally met on the "Shoo Fly" train. A few minutes after the train left Valdosta the negro entered the baggage car and exclaimed: "I have got you where I want you, and I am going to throw you out of this car."

The negro sprang on Merriweather, who is a small man. A tussle ensued, and Freeman was shot through the head, dying instantly.

Attack Negroes in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—There was a serious clash at Fairview Park tonight between the police and a crowd known as the "Bungaloo gang." For the second time this month the gang undertook to drive all the negroes from Fairview Park. Fifty of the gang scattered through the park ordering colored people to leave, and where one resisted the gang was called together by a shrill whistle. One colored man suffered a broken arm and a half dozen others were assaulted. The park police were unable to control the rioters and a squad of reserves was sent from headquarters. The gang rallied and resisted until several of the members were clubbed into submission and arrested.

Drive Blacks Out of Stroud.

Stroud, O. T., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A mob of Stroud citizens was organized last night for the purpose of ridding the town of its negro population.

The mob visited the various tents and houses occupied by the negroes and drove the terror stricken blacks from town. Several shots were fired for the purpose of terrifying the exiles, but no attempt was made to injure them.

ROBERT KRAUSS, SCULPTOR, TAKEN TO INSANE ASYLUM.

Boston Artist Loses His Mind Through Grief Over Lack of Means to Complete His Great Masterpiece.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Sculptor Robert Krauss has been judged insane and has been taken to the asylum at Danvers. Grief and despondency at his inability, through lack of means to complete a masterpiece which he had in hand, were the cause of his mental undoing. The uncompleted statue is the now cracked and ruined "Belshazzar," a work which he had been engaged in modeling for some time and which he hoped to complete as the crown of his fame.

Robert Krauss was born in Zeuleroda, Germany, in 1850, and began work as a boy of 14 as a stone and wood carver and doing decorative work. He improved rapidly and when he was 23 years old he went to Rome, where he studied under Professor Emilio Wolf.

He modeled and received much praise for an "Eve," an "Indian in Combat with a Serpent," and a "Last Moments of a Condemned Man." After a short visit to Germany in 1876 he went to London. There in 1880 he married an English woman, Miss Annie Cuilinmore, and the following year they came to the United States.

STEEL WORKERS HEAR LAST PLEA.

Amalgamated Association Officers Make Final Argument for Strike in South Chicago.

ASK MEN TO RECONSIDER.

Joliet and Bay View Delegations Cause Surprise by Staying Away from the Mass Meeting.

ONE MORE MAN QUITS WORK.

Secretary Tighe Denounces Members of Local Unions for Refusing to Obey Shaffer's Orders.

SPEAKERS TALK OF "TRAITORS."

Epithets and invectives applied to the steelworkers in South Chicago were mingled with persuasive pleas to the men to strike by the speakers at an open meeting held at Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue yesterday. The demonstration was planned as a final attempt by Vice President Davis to induce the men to abandon the position which had caused their expulsion from the Amalgamated association, but the failure of the steelworkers to attend evidently irritated the speakers.

It was noted that few of the men who refused to obey President Shaffer's orders to strike were at the meeting. The fact that but six of those whose names were signed to the statement could be seen made them conspicuous figures in the hall.

Epithets of "Judas!" and "Benedict Arnold!" who had "stabbed their friends in the back," alternated with admonitions to members of other unions present to exert all their influence with the absent steelworkers and their families to urge them to reconsider their action. While one speaker declared their desertion would have no perceptible influence on the present strike, another asserted that a failure to join their Eastern companions would prove a death blow to the Amalgamated association.

The failure of the representatives of the Joliet and Bay View plants to appear and show the solidity of their ranks in those cities caused much comment. Although a dozen members of the unions were in South Chicago the previous evening, none could be seen in the hall.

One More Man Strikes.

During the meeting another accession to the small body of strikers was announced and Robert Collins, a vessel man in the Illinois Steel company's plant, was introduced as the third striker in South Chicago. With Vice President Davis and Thomas Smurden, the other strikers among the 250 members of the two local lodges, Collins occupied a seat on the stage and accepted the congratulations of the members of the other local unions. For a few moments the exhortations of the speakers were supposed to have added two other steelworkers to the strike list.

Calls Davis "Friend of Striker."

The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock, about 500 persons being present. The majority of these were members of labor unions of South Chicago, while many of the residents had been attracted through curiosity. James Kirby, a member of the Carpenters' union, acted as chairman and announced that the purpose of the meeting was to enlighten the general public on the causes which led to the strike. He introduced Vice President Davis as the "friend of the striker."

"My name has appeared in almost every publication but the Bible during the last few weeks," said Mr. Davis, "and I hope when this is over and our actions understood to find it there. The fight of the Amalgamated association is mainly on Charles H. Schwab, one of the worst crushers of labor this world has ever known, a man who is paid $800,000 yearly, and who is declared by Carnegie to be worth it. It is the last stand of our union."

Tighe Attacks South Chicago Workers.

Secretary Tighe in a long speech told of the Eastern conference and the efforts of the Amalgamated officials to avoid a strike, and then attacked the attitude taken by the South Chicago Steel workers.

"One class of men who for nineteen years had masqueraded under the guise of union men," said Secretary Tighe, "refused to get off the high pedestal of honor they had erected for themselves and declared that they alone had the proper conception of what was right and honorable in the holding of contracts. The opinions of 6,000 other members of the association, who were endangered by the act of these fair weather mariners, counted for naught. They quote a precedent established by a former President in defense of their position, although he has since declared that fealty to the parent body stands above all else. Upon their own heads will come the retribution for their action."

Advised to Hang Themselves.

Advice to the non-striking steel workers to follow the example of Judas Iscariot and hang themselves was tendered by H. J. Skeffington. "Their compact is a compact with the devil," he said, "and a stab in the back to their brothers. Trades unionists repudiate them, and will have nothing to do with them."

Samuel D. Nedrey declared the day would come when the South Chicago steel workers would endeavor to crawl back into the union ranks only to find all doors closed on them. "I expect to see them out in a week," he said. "Business men who advise them against a strike should be answered, 'We may be wrong sometimes, but we are not wrong all the time.'"

Robert Collins, who was introduced as the third South Chicago striker, declared that he believed his oath to his union paramount to his contract with the company. James H. Bowman, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, pledged the men who would go out the moral and financial suport of the 150,000 trades unionists of Chicago.

After the adjournment a long consultation between Secretary Tighe, Mr. Davis, and the men was held which may result in the departure of the Amalgamated officers for Milwaukee and Joliet today.

STEEL STRIKERS TO OFFER TERMS.

President Shaffer and Advisers Consent to Have Peace Proposals Made.

HINT AT CONCESSIONS.

Civic Federation Committee Will Lay Matter Before the Mill Owners.

NO TALK OF ARBITRATION

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—It is given out today by one who should know, that the Amalgamated executives have consented to have certain propositions made to the officials of the United States Steel corporation, through members of the Conciliatory committee of the National Civic federation, which proposals are expected to bring about a settlement of the great strike.

The proposition carries much of the terms under which President Shaffer and his advisors stand willing to settle. What these terms are and the mode of their presentation are carefully guarded secrets. There is alone the implication that they contain concessions of such importance that those in interest expect the corporation to drop its adverse attitude and reopen negotiations.

The proposal contains nothing looking to arbitration. This mode of settlement was waived on the advice of the Civic federation men.

The action of President Shaffer in abrogating the wage contracts with the Federal Steel company covering its Western mills and in other instances was questioned. Messrs. Mitchell, White, and Jenks spoke of the importance of strict observance of wage agreements as contracts by the labor unions. President Shaffer maintained his position to the satisfaction of most of the conferees.

Carnegie Mill Is Crippled.

It was stated tonight that when the Lower Union mills of the Carnegie company in Lawrenceville were ready to start up the officials discovered they were short about sixty of the skilled men who had been working there up to last night.

As a result two of the roughing mills were idle, the twelve-inch mill is crippled, the plate mill was only operated about half the number of heats, and the nine-inch mill is still out and will not be operated.

Officials believe that the strikers will not stay out for long.

Officials of the United States Steel corporation declared today that before the end of the week those of the plants that have been operating on single turn would be run with full force and for the usual three full turns each day.

Men enough have been secured for this purpose, the officials say, in spite of the claims of the strikers that the companies could not get enough men to operate their plants. The managers of the various mills say they will be ready with all the skilled men required to start up the machinery and turn out a heavy tonnage.

The most interesting situation is in the Star Mill of the American Tinplate company in Twelfth street. This plant was until this summer considered as doomed. The Tinplate company had, it is said, decided to abandon the mill and move the machinery elsewhere.

Now the strike has come on them, and it was demonstrated that the operation of the mill with non-union men was possible under the protection of a well equipped police force, the officials decided to keep this mill, make extensive improvements in its equipment, and make it a permanent fixture of the company.

Star Mill Receives Help.

Referring to the present condition of the mill Mr. Piper said: "We received eight skilled men early this morning. Mr. J. R. Phillips of the company accompanied the men to the mill, and it was not until after they were in and comfortably settled for the night that the strikers discovered their presence. These men are of the best in the trade and will enable us to move the plant in a better basis than before."

When the strikers were told of the claims of the officials of the Star mill they denied that there were as many skilled men at work as was claimed, and said those who were in the plant were sent there from the Monessen plant, which was being crippled in order to accomplish this work.

Denials were also made regarding alleged desertions from the Amalgamated ranks to fill the positions offered by the corporation, and it was said that it would be impossible to obtain men enough to operate the plant without settling the strike.

Situation at Other Mills.

There was no change in the situation reported by the tube mills today. The mills were all quiet and the former employes remained away from the plants. It is understood that the officials of the National Tube company have practically determined not to start these plants for the present.

Everything at McKeesport is reported quiet. Picnics are around the Demmler tinplate mill in large numbers, but they are orderly and are determined to be on hand all night, so that no attempt would be made to start the plant in the morning. While the fires are lighted and the mill apparently in readiness for a start, it was impossible to get any of the officials to name the exact time when the attempt will be made.

CLOSE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

Protestantism and the Negro Question the Chief Political Issues in Pending Fight.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Protestantism and the negro question will be the chief issue this fall in what promises to be the most exciting campaign ever fought in Maryland.

The Democratic cry will be "negro domination." The Republican slogan will be, "Down with Germanism." The Republicans count upon the independent Democrats, 10,000 of whom voted against Gorman four years ago.

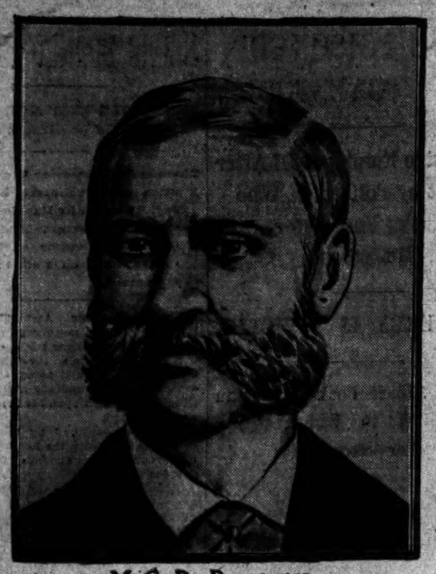
So far not a move has been made by the Democratic managers since the adjournment of their State convention. Chairman Vandiver has prepared the registration lists collected by the State census enumerators, but this is the only evidence of activity in the Democratic camp. The Republicans assert that the Democrats propose to use the registration lists to cut off Republican votes, and that upon the effectiveness of this scheme the managers rely for success at the polls. Backed by the law which they had passed at the extra session, a poll of the State was made under the cloak of a census, and the Republicans claim that the Democrats hope to prevent 4,000 Republicans from voting. In this number is not included, it is said, the illiterates which they seek to disfranchise, but educated people, who, on technical grounds, are to be stricken from the registration books.

"MODERN CRUSOE" A SUCCESS.

Sidney Rosenfeld's New Work with Thomas Q. Seabrooke as Star Well Received at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke this evening made his first appearance in Sydney Rosenfeld's comic romantic play, "A Modern Cyrano." Both star and play were well received. At the end of act II. the actor and author were obliged to respond with speeches. Mr. Seabrooke said he had long waited for a suitable vehicle in which to shift from comic opera to straight comedy, and he now felt satisfied he had found it.

AGAIN SAVES CALICO WORKERS FROM STRIKE.



M. C. D. BORDEN

Matthew C. D Borden, the Fall River, Mass., manufacturer of print cloth, last week saved 20,000 workers in that industry from a strike when he announced he would buy $1,000,000 worth of cloth. The manufacturers had proclaimed a reduction in wages necessary because of a surplus of stock, and the workers had declared their intention to strike the minute the reduction was put into effect. With Mr. Borden's offer the manufacturers abandoned the proposed cut.

Mr. Borden controls the situation, and though he insists that his actions are always dictated by business necessities, he now stands, as he has so often stood before, between the workmen and a reduction of wages. When the print cloth market was stagnated in 1893, mill owners threatened reductions in wages, but the situation was relieved by Mr. Borden, who astonished the manufacturing world by making one purchase of 700,000 pieces of print cloth. Again in 1897, in 1900, and in January of this year he made similar purchases.

CONKEY STRIKE MAY GROW

MORE EMPLOYES OF HAMMOND PLANT MAKE DEMANDS.

Electroplaters Will Insist on Recognition of Their Union, and if Refused Say They Will Walk Out—Bookbinders Organize and Declare They Will Follow if Any Members Are Discharged—Printers Wavering—Judge Baker's Injunction Served.

Eleven electroplaters hold the key to the situation at the W. B. Conkey company's plant in Hammond, Ind. This morning they will make a formal demand on the management to recognize their union, and if it is refused they will join the striking pressmen.

The two bookbinders' unions say they will follow them tomorrow morning if any of their officers are discharged today. The printers were wavering yesterday, and the indications are that if there is a general strike they will not remain in the plant.

Deputy Marshals, with copies of the injunction issued by Judge Baker of the United States Court restraining the striking pressmen from picketing the Conkey plant, appeared in Hammond yesterday and served thirty-one of the strikers with copies of the writ.

Strikers Will Ignore Injunction.

The strikers, acting under the advice of their attorney, A. E. Knotts, will ignore that phase of the injunction prohibiting persuasion. They will continue to meet incoming pressmen at the trains and endeavor to induce them not to go to work. Five special policemen have been sworn in at the request of Mr. Conkey.

Superintendent Phelan of the Conkey company said yesterday the plant would continue in operation if all the men quit. "We will fill their places as fast as possible," he said. "We have had no difficulty in getting men and anticipate none. Already sixty-eight have been brought here."

At a meeting of the striking pressmen during the afternoon, James H. Bowman, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, read the following telegram from President Higgins of the International Printing Pressmen's union, which filled the strikers with hope.

"Will promise check for $500. In doubt about benefits. Will write later."

President E. W. Tatum of the bookbinders completed the organization of two unions in the bindery, one with sixty men and the other with fifty women. Their secretary, Michael Mulquinn, was discharged on Saturday for presiding at a meeting.

Assertions are made in Hammond that there will be trouble if the company goes to extremes by running in men to take the places of strikers. The council voted the company free water and remitted part of its taxes. These acts may be rescinded if feeling runs too high. When the plant located in Hammond a $75,000 bonus was given with ten acres of land. The weekly pay roll of the company is $8,000.

Charges Company with Abuses.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—City Clerk John F. Geckler, who organized the pressmen at Hammond, leading to the strike there, has returned here. He said the abuses of the Conkey company against its employes were such that union labor could not ignore the requests of the employes for protection. He said two unions of bookbinders had been formed; that the printers probably would be unionized.

CENSURE FOR JUDGE KOHLSAAT.

Printers Declare That Court's Injunction Jeopardizes the Rights of Free Workingmen.

Judge Kohlsaat's act in granting a temporary injunction against the striking machinists was condemned in a series of resolutions adopted by Typographical union No. 16 yesterday. It is declared the injunction restrains liberties guaranteed under the constitution of Illinois, is un-American, a direct blow against labor organizations and personal liberty, and jeopardizes the rights of free workmen. It is asserted further that Judge Kohlsaat "has even gone out of his way to deliver this slap at union labor and union principles, and does thereby deserve the censure and condemnation of all lovers of right, justice, and personal liberty." It was voted that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to President McKinley, by whom Judge Kohlsaat was appointed.

PRINTERS STAND BY REPORTERS

Typographical Union at Columbus, O., Approve Strike at the Press-Post Office.

Columbus, O., Aug. 25.—The Columbus Typographical union, at a meeting this afternoon, approved the action of the Press-Post printers, pressmen, and stereotypers in quitting their places and declaring a lockout at the establishment.

The management of the paper announced tonight that publication would be resumed at once.

Inasmuch as no settlement with the unions is in prospect this announcement is construed to mean that an entire new force of men is to be installed in the news and mechanical departments.

PARADE TO SUIT WOMEN.

CUSTOM CLOTHING WORKERS REARRANGE LABOR DAY PLAN.

They Insist on Appearing in a Continuous Line and Marshals in Session at Federation Headquarters Finally Consent to the Change—Announced in Meeting That Jane Addams Will Appear in the Pageant, but She Says This Is Doubtful.

Women revolutionized the plans for the Labor day parade yesterday. This was done at the meeting of the marshals in the Chicago Federation of Labor rooms.

Represented by Miss Ellen Lindstrom of the Custom Clothing Workers, the 2,000 women who are to be in line demanded that they have all their buses and carriages in a continuous line instead of having small squads of men between. They wanted a band at the head of their division, they wanted surety against teams running away, and after a dispute they got what they wanted.

Miss Lindstrom told the marshals why they wanted these things. Her reason was that for the first time they were to have with them a woman of national reputation, and they wanted to show her how strong they were. The crowd leaned forward to hear the name of this woman, and when Miss Lindstrom announced that it was Miss Jane Addams of Hull House they cheered.

Miss Lindstrom said that Miss Addams, accompanied by Miss Mary E. Colson, would ride in the first buss in the division.

Miss Addams said last evening that she had received an invitation to ride in the parade, but was doubtful whether she could accept.

The horseshoers were up in arms at the idea that some of the unions will have automobiles. Thomas Filburn, delegate of that organization, told the marshals that the presence of automobiles in the line of march was a direct slap at his union, and he wanted them barred out.

"We are opposed to them, and will not stand their presence," he shouted. "They are not union-made, and they are forcing us out of business, and we won't stand it."

With this the crowd broke into loud cheers and laughter, and Filburn found it impossible to get his motion passed.

There will be eight divisions of the parade, and the marshals of the first six were appointed yesterday. They are as follows:

First—L. Webster, Machinists' union.
Second—Ed Ryan, Architectural Iron Workers.
Third—Timothy Cruise, Carpenters' union.
Fourth—James Curran, Boxmakers and Sawyers.
Fifth—Herman Lillien, Hodcarriers.
Sixth—Henry Arndt, Brewers and Maltsters.

NON-UNION MEN ARE ATTACKED.

Imported Machinists Waylaid and Beaten—Strikers Seeking an Attorney to Fight Injunction.

Five of the imported machinists employed at the Gates iron works ventured outside the plant late on Saturday night and were waylaid and beaten, it is said, by friends of the strikers. The fight was short but severe, and two of the non-union men were carried back into the shops.

The strikers have not yet agreed on an attorney to take charge of their case when the motion to make Judge Kohlsaat's temporary injunction permanent comes up for hearing on Aug. 28. Clarence S. Darrow, A. C. Frost, W. J. Strong, former Governer Altgeld, and W. S. Forrest have been considered, but for one reason and another these men cannot be secured. It is said Mr. Altgeld is willing to act in an advisory capacity but objects to assuming responsibility for the case. The strikers' committee in charge of this matter will meet this morning to select an attorney.

There was no attempt on the part of the machinists to obey the injunction yesterday. Secretary Ireland said the papers had not been served on either himself or former Business Agent Daniel W. Broderick. These men declared they had not even seen a Deputy Marshal. Pickets abounded at both the Allis-Chalmers and the Gates iron works plants.

At a meeting of the machinists yesterday reports were read showing that the union was in good financial condition. Benefit funds also were given out, the total amount distributed being $1,600.

WEEK AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Cuba and Porto Rico to Have Special Recognition—Attendance Passes Four-Million Mark.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—This is grange and furniture manufacturers' week at the Pan-American Exposition. The Porto Rican society will begin its sessions tomorrow.

Monday will be Municipal day, Wednesday New York State Grange day, Thursday Cuba day, and Saturday Shriners' day.

The attendance passed the 4,000,000 mark today. The average August attendance was 50 per cent greater than that of any previous month.

Beaten for Winning at Poker.

Samuel Kissel, 201 North Union street, complained to the police that Daniel Burns, of 155 West Fifteenth street beat him severely because Kissel won 85 cents from the former at poker.

URGE TEACHING OF IRISH TONGUE.

Gaelic League Wants Mother Language Used in the Schools.

HOLDING ANNUAL SESSION

At Banquet in Evening in Auditorium Erse Speeches Are Made.

PLEA FOR FUND RAISING

The mother tongue of Ireland, almost blotted out during the last century, was championed by enthusiastic members of the Gaelic League of America, in annual convention yesterday at St. Bernard's Hall, Sixty-sixth street and Stewart avenue.

A plea for the study of Irish music and Irish history in the parochial schools of Ireland and America was also presented, and a "tax for Ireland" was urged upon all descendants of Erin in America that the patriots of the island might be given aid if sudden need should come.

Green was combined with orange and white in the decorations of the hall as a concession to many Orangemen who are members of the Gaelic league. Speeches in the Gaelic tongue were as frequently made during the session as were those in the Anglo-Saxon language.

To Be a Bi-Lingual Country.

"In a few years Ireland will be a bi-lingual country," said Father B. P. Murray of St. Bernard's Church. "The Anglo-Saxon will be employed only for trade and business, while the mother tongue will be the language for social uses. The Welsh speak two languages; the Irish shall do so."

The statement that Irish music was too little taught to the children of the parochial schools brought out protests from some of the teachers.

"There has been great effort made to introduce more Irish music in our schools," said the Rev. Michael O'Sullivan of St. Bridget's Church. "But what is the use if the Irish people themselves insist that their children learn something else. Nowadays when a girl, even of Irish parentage, is brought to the parochial schools to study music she no sooner learns the scales than the mother insists that she be taught 'Goo-Goo Eyes.' We teach them Irish music when the parents allow."

The disinclination of the Irish people to insist on Irish being taught in parochial school work was decried by Major McCrystal of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, who said that he had sent out queries to eighty parochial schools of New York City asking if the Irish language was taught. He said that only four answered at all, and those in the negative.

Urges a Tax for Ireland.

"All the time the Irish in America have been trying to help their mother country they have been paying sick benefits to politicians," said the Rev. P. C. Yorke of San Francisco. "If the millions of Irishmen in America should pay but a quarter of a dollar each year as a 'tax for Ireland,' the impetus the money and sympathy would give to Irish patriotism would sweep the country from shore to shore."

Last night a banquet was given at the Auditorium Annex to the delegates. Speeches in Gaelic and English were made.

Informal toasts in Gaelic were given by P. J. O'Daly and Michael O. Gallagher, while P. F. Holden and National President S. J. Richardson spoke briefly in English. Songs and recitations in two tongues were given by members of the league.

Two sessions of the convention will be held today, and tonight will be given an entertainment at the Auditorium, in which Gaelic music, poetry, and recitations will be features, as well as speeches.

ANOTHER CHICAGO GIRL GOES TO CALIFORNIA TO MARRY

Miss Bertha Ferrier, Daughter of James F. Ferrier, Travels 2,500 Miles to Wed Her Soldier Lover.

Alameda, Cal., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Within a few moments after her arrival from a journey that extended half way across the continent Miss Bertha Ferrier was married last evening to J. Ross Ferguson, bringing to a climax a romance that began with the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Unaccompanied Miss Ferrier left the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Ferrier of Chicago, three days ago and started for the coast to meet the man of her choice. When the war with Spain was declared young Ferguson joined the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment. Before he left he was engaged to Miss Ferrier. After the war Ferguson came here, where he now occupies a good position with a wholesale house.

STARVE TO DEATH IN TEXAS.

Tales of Want and Destitution Come from Sapata County—Woman and Three Children Perish.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Tales of want and destitution continue to come from Sapata County.

A mother and three children were left by the head of the family to live as best they could on a bushel of meal while he went in search of work elsewhere. That was six weeks ago, and the man has never returned. Four days ago the three children were found starved to death, and the body of the mother was found two miles distant, mutilated by wolves.

It is supposed the mother in desperation and weak from lack of food started out to beg food for her starving children and dropped on the bare prairie. In the house there was not a dust of meal to be found.

There are not enough people with means or food in the county to provide for the destitute.

ARREST MRS. FRANCES B. FRYE.

Woman Who Shot and Seriously Wounded Man at Laporte, Ind., Taken Into Custody.

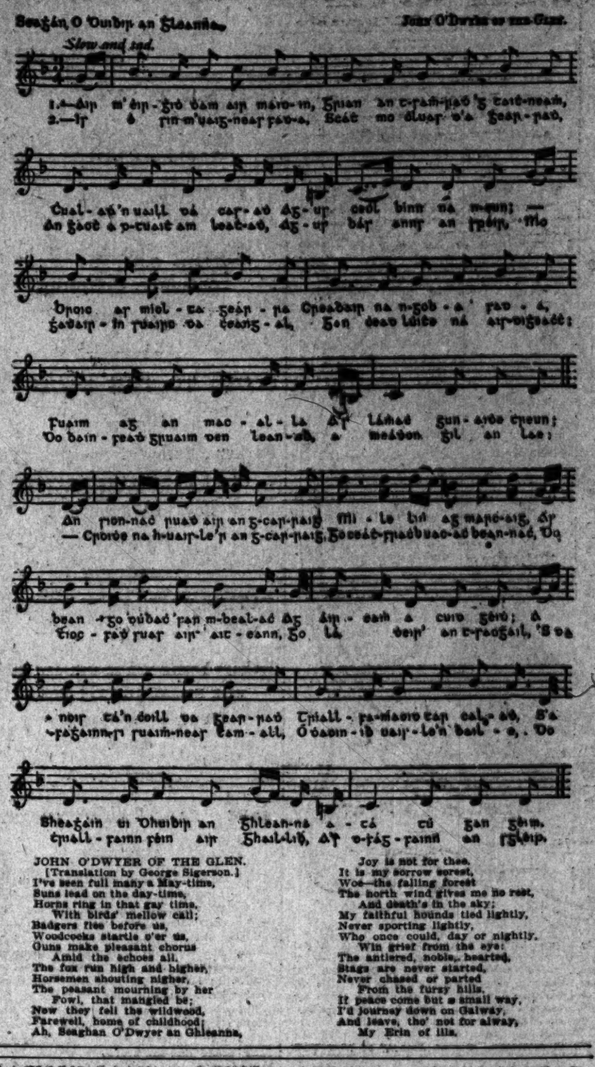
Laporte, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Frances B. Frye, the Chicago woman who shot and probably fatally wounded Thomas J. Fry of this city on Thursday night, was taken into custody at the Holy Family Hospital this morning by Sheriff Small. Mrs. Frye had been at the hospital since the night of the shooting, a constant attendant at the bedside of the man whose life she sought to take. She will be held in custody pending the result of the wound received by Fry. The latter's condition, while somewhat improved this morning, is still critical. He refuses to make any statement which will incriminate Mrs. Frye.

MRS. EDDY TO GIVE SHOES.

Christian Science Leader Plans Gift to Deserving Children of Concord, N. H., at State Fair.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Following a custom which she inaugurated last year Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy will signalize children's day at the Concord State Fair next Tuesday by giving a pair of shoes to every deserving child in Concord who makes his or her needs known at that time.

MUSIC AND WORDS OF A GAELIC SONG.



JOHN O'DWYER OF THE GLEN.

[Translation by George Sigerson.]

I've been full many a May-time,
Suns lead on the day-time,
Horns ring in that gay time,
With birds' mellow call;
Badgers flee before us,
Woodcocks startle o'er us,
Guns make pleasant chorus
Amid the echoes all.
The fox run high and lightly,
Horsemen shouting nigher,
The peasant mourning by her
Fowl, that mangled be;
Now they fell the wildwood,
Farewell, home of childhood;
Ah, Seaghan O'Dwyer an Ghleanna,
Joy is not for thee.

It is my sorrow surest,
Woe—the falling forest
The horth wind gives me no rest,
And death's in the sky;
My faithful hounds tied lightly,
Never sporting lightly,
Who once could, day or nightly,
Win grief from the eye:
The antlered, noble, hearted,
Stags are never started,
Never chased or parted
From the fursy hills.
It peace come but a small way,
I'd journey down on Galway,
And leave, tho' not for alway,
My Erin of ills.

LAWSON PLANS A VENICE.

BOSTON MILLIONAIRE BUYS ISLANDS OFF MAINE COAST.

"Copper King" Purchases Group Near Stonington in Isle Au Haut Bay, Which He Will Transform Into Wonderland—May Build Palace on the Largest—Scene Is One of the Most Beautiful Along New England Shores.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Thomas W. Lawson is going to build a miniature Venice on the rugged coast of Maine. He has bought and paid for two islands off Stonington and has an option on twelve others, which he will pay for when the titles are proved to his satisfaction. These islands are situated in Isle Au Haut Bay, and are fifteen miles from the mainland.

These islands are not little bits of rock and earth on the surface of the ocean, for one of them, Saddleback, the largest of the group, contains over forty acres. The islands are close together and many of them can be connected by bridges. They are all covered with a heavy growth of spruce and fir, although there is plenty of space that is free of woodland.

Plans Castle on Saddleback.

It is said that Mr. Lawson will build a magnificent castle on Saddleback and clear the island for golf links and tennis courts. What he will do with the other islands adjoining is a matter of speculation. Those who know him best say he intends to put the matter into the hands of a famous landscape artist, who will furnish plans which will transform the Lawson group of islands into a "Venice in America." The smaller islands will be cleared of everything unsightly, and everything which shows the rugged beauty of the group will be left untouched.

The location is one of the most scenic and delightful on the Maine coast. Mr. Lawson can cruise around Bar Harbor, Camden, Rockland, Vinal Haven, and Bucksport, and be within signaling distance of his Venice.

From Saddleback the sea view is grand. Mount Desert can be seen in the east, and Camden Mountains loom up in the west.

The Lawson islands are grouped around Saddleback, and every one is within easy range. Their formation is such that they make a perfect harbor for even a bigger vessel than Mr. Lawson's steam yacht, the Dreamer.

The main boat landing will be built at a point on Saddleback near the upper end of the harbor.

Trouble in Getting Titles.

Mr. Lawson has been negotiating for these islands since January. Everything has been conducted quietly for the reason that if it became known that the "Copper King" wanted them, the islands would suddenly appreciate in value.

The islands around Stonington have been looked upon as almost worthless. They are owned by Tom, Dick, and Harry, have been sold for taxes, and their ownerships are all mixed up. In many cases it is difficult to establish and buy a clear title.

The estimated cost of the islands is $60,000. The total cost of the "Venice in America," it is said, will be $1,000,000.

DIES SITTING AT A WINDOW.

Pensauken, N. J., Woman Fails to Answer Salutation of Neighbors and Is Found to Be Dead.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Persons on their way to church at Pensauken today saw Ann Sheely sitting at the window of her home. Nearly every one who passed spoke to her. To their surprise their salutations went unheeded. When the neighbors passed by again on their way home from services the woman was still sitting at the window. An investigation followed, and it was found she had been dead several hours.

DIES AT AGE OF 101 YEARS.

Mrs. Mary Bank, an Englishwoman, Passes Away Near Fort Wayne After Century of Life.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Bank, who had she lived until next Thursday, would have celebrated her one hundred and first birthday anniversary, died tonight at her home six miles north of the city. She was an Englishwoman and had lived here since 1851.

$15.85 Duluth and Return.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry., Aug. 25 to 31. Fast train, 10 p. m. daily. Quickest time to head of lakes. Best service. Ticket offices, 212 Clark-st. and Wells-st. Station.

ROBERT G. EVANS IS DEAD.

MINNESOTA POLITICAL LEADER EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

Attacked by Heart Disease While Trying to Awake Daughter, He Staggers Out and Falls Dead on Balcony—Was Candidate for United States Senate—Maude Coleman Woods, Well-Known Virginia Beauty, Passes Away.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Robert G. Evans, United States District Attorney for Minnesota, died suddenly this morning from heart disease on the balcony of his home in Kenwood.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Evans went to the bedroom of his daughter to awaken her. He grasped the foot rail of the bed and shook it, seemingly unable to speak. Just as his daughter awoke Mr. Evans staggered from the room and made his way with difficulty to the balcony over the front porch. There he seized the railing, threw back his head, and sank to the floor dead.

He had been a sufferer from heart disease for a year and a half, and a sudden attack of the trouble carried him off.

Mr. Evans was 47 years old. He was a prominent candidate before the Legislature last winter to succeed Senator C. K. Davis in the United States Senate, but was defeated by M. E. Clapp of St. Paul. He was in excellent health up to a few hours before his death.

GEN. ROBERT WILLIAMS DEAD.

Retired Officer of Regular Army and Veteran of Civil War Dies of Apoplexy at Plainfield, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—General Robert Williams, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly last night. Death was due to apoplexy. General Williams was appointed to West Point from Virginia, in which State he was born, in 1829. When the civil war broke out he was Colonel of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, serving from October, 1861, to October, 1862. From 1862 he continued as Assistant Adjutant General until July 5, 1892, when he was made a Brigadier General and Adjutant General. He was retired on Nov. 5, 1893, at the age of 64. General Williams' wife, who died in 1899, was the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. Her maiden name was Addie Cutts, and she was a famous belle. While General Williams was at West Point he courted her, but Mr. Douglas succeeded in winning her hand. After the death of Mr. Douglas General Williams renewed his attentions and finally won her.

MAUDE COLEMAN WOODS DIES.

Charlottesville, Va., Girl, Chosen as Type of American Beauty, Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Miss Maude Coleman Woods, selected as the representative of the blonde type of beauty in America, died today of typhoid fever.

Miss Woods was known throughout the country for her beauty; her face adorns the "North America" side of the Pan-American medal typifying North and South America, having been selected by the Buffalo judges as the most beautiful woman in America. After beauty caused her to be selected as sponsor for Virginia at the Nashville confederate reunion, and she was known as the loveliest woman in the South.

OBITUARY.

AARON H. McCLURG, Chicago, died yesterday at his home in Austin. Mr. McClurg was born in Pittsburg, Pa., 51 years ago. He came to Chicago fourteen years ago and was the head of the McClurg Cracker company until the National Biscuit company took the business. He was connected with the combination until six months ago, when he retired. He was a member of the Menoken club and the St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar. The funeral will be held at 4 p. m. today, and the body will be taken to Pittsburg for burial. He left a widow and two children, Mrs. Frank Mortimer and James McClurg.

MRS. CARRIE FRANKLIN, an old resident and at one time a prominent W. C. T. U. worker of Evanston, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 1421 Wesley avenue, Evanston, aged 55 years. She was the wife of G. W. Franklin. The surviving children are a son, Charles, and four daughters, Mrs. Josephine Bodkin, Mrs. Carrie Ellithorpe, and Jennie and Pearl Franklin. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the First Baptist Church of Evanston. Dr. A. B. Greene will officiate, and the interment will be at Rosehill Cemetery.

Honest Beer

The first brewery of Jos. Schlitz was a hut, but the beer that was brewed there was honest. That was fifty years ago. Today the magnificent Schlitz brewery forms a monument to that honesty.

From the very beginning the main object has been to attain absolute purity. In Schlitz beer pure yeast was first introduced in America. In the Schlitz brewery are all the inventions men have made for protecting beer from impurities.

Schlitz beer is even cooled in filtered air; then it is filtered, then sterilized. It is well aged to avoid the cause of billousness.

Ask your physician about Schlitz, the beer that made Milwaukee famous.

Chicago Branch, 5 West Ohio Street. 'Phone Monroe 998.

Schlitz

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

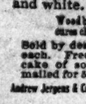
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Women Should Be Beautiful.

Nothing is so attractive, so suggestive of purity of mind and body as a clear velvety complexion.



Woodbury's Facial Soap

removes the blemishes that disfigure the face, neck and hands leaving the skin smooth, fair and white.

Woodbury's Facial Cream cures chapped faces and hands.

Sold by dealers everywhere, 25 cts. each. Free booklet and sample cake of soap and tube of cream mailed for 2c stamps or coin.

Andrew Jergens & Co., Sole Agts., Dept. 30 Cincinnati, O.

BLOOD POISON

In its many terrible forms is doubtless the worst of all afflictions. The disease has baffled the skill of the most noted physicians. If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, as all of these, or any other trouble resulting from blood poison, do not be discouraged because all your efforts to cure have failed. A positive and permanent cure, quick and fully quick in its action, has been discovered. It is the discovery of the

COOK REMEDY CO.

612 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

They have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. They will cure you in the privacy of your own home, under positive guarantee. Write them at above address for PROOFS OF CURES and their 100-page book for men, which is sent free. Or have published on this subject the book is sent free. No branch offices.

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AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

KNOX Hats.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., Palmer House Block.

READY TO POLICE

Civil Service B... Hearing in Co... ber This A...

BOGUS BILL

But Investigation... Go Further, M... leran Defe...

THREATS TO

The Civil Service comm... investigation of the city... 2 o'clock this afternoon,... in the City Council ch... charge to be inquired ... Lieutenant Joyce and S... Cramer collected from ... $75 as expenses for ... named Larkin back fro...

The matter really goe... however, and it is the... Mayor Walker and Supe... O'Neill to uncover the en... detective bureau. Chief ... leran has not been made... the commission, but he ... at and the real defendan...

All day yesterday the... fencing done by both s... versy. Colleran and his ... an attempt to keep D... Tracy and Cramer from ... commission. It was kno... least and probably Trac... all he knew, and the ende... people was to keep both o...

Threat to Acc...

The argument, or rathe... made was that if the ... story before the Civil ... that the same testimony ... dict and convict them in ... and as they were bou... from the police force on t... anyhow it would be wise... to testify. Incidentally t... might be made an object ... time.

The reason for this att... and Cramer off the witn... Cramer is expected to t... $10 of the money collec... in the bogus expense ... Colleran, and when this ... will devolve on Colleran ... of a reply to the charg... this by going on the wit... and denying the charge ... him where he will have ... examination. This croe... go into the whole condu... department under his ... examiner cares to carry it ... this is the thing which Co... to face.

Attitude of State's...

In furtherance of this ... sent to Cramer that if t... Civil Service commission ... in the matter this evi... commission, being sworn ... able for use before the g... an indictment as well as ... to secure a conviction. T... but consulting State's Att... is out of the city and wi... morrow.

The advisers of Cramer ... in their messages that th... intended to prosecute th... pense account and head ... which might uncover al... which have been for so ... against the detective dep... There was no one in Chic... could speak for the Stat... what he would do. Mr. B... sistant, says he has been ... detective department sca... thorized to make any mov... certainly would not on... When Mr. Deneen retur... himself.

Will Let Merit ...

Those who know the S... are of the opinion that ... in the least the efforts ... commission to get at t... with the conduct of the d... under Captain Colleran. ... time for him to act afte... through.

The questions which A... Counsel Fyffe, represen... Walker, will ask Captain ... takes the witness stand ... concern the $10 which h... received as part of the ... count as to how he has m... ment. He will be aske... that he wrote the letter ... TRIBUNE saying Harry ... not wanted in Chicago ... was much wanted; how ... Bennett, the alleged ba... lowed to go free in Chic... was on his way from ... him there; how it happe... his office a "rogues' gall... tion of people who ha... which there are few pl... thieves. In short, all ... which have been made ... existence of late will be in...

ARREST ALLEGED ...

Police Capture Three ... with Robbery of ... and Henry D...

August Kiehm, 4608 Sou... and Henry Duensing, ... street, notified the Deeri... terday morning that the... at Thirty-sixth and Hon... bed of two gold watch... John Connors, 3740 Sou... Robert Guilfoyne, 372 No... nue, and Timothy O'Brie... street, were arrested. ... shot in the left side. H... done the shooting. He ... County Jail Hospital, w... is considered serious. K... were also arrested and ... done, the police say, to ... to appear in court and p... holdup men. Connors, th... ago shot Policeman Mi... served a year in the Cou... fense.

Jack Tetlow and Leo... ployés at Fifield's livery ... arrested by Rogers Park ... suspicion that they had ... who lives at Orleans and ... Hicks told the police ... wagon met her at Clark ... and that one jumped out ... in which was $5, after ... north and escaped. The ... scription of the wagon ... to that of the vehicle d... Monahan that they wer...

Game Inspector Arr...

Twelve men were arrested ... ing at the south pier at the ... River in South Chicago by ... Stotford. The men were ... with nets, which is a viola... They were taken to the Su... tion and locked up.

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Andrew Jergens & Co., Sole Agts., Dept. 30 Cincinnati, O.

OOD POISON

Any terrible forms is doubtless the worst of all ases. The disease has baffled the skill of the most ominent physicians. If you are suffering from any form of econdary blood poisoning, an old sore or ulcer, pimples, copper colored spots, aching bones, or any other trouble resulting from blood poison, don't get discouraged because all your efforts to obtain a cure have failed. S. S. S. is guaranteed to reach the worst case, and has been discovered. It is the only antidote for the poison, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to cure.

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ured in the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. They ken in the privacy of your own home. Don't be OF CURES and that of any other kind, but write them at above address for a complete book ever published on this subject. It is free. No branch offices.

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Perfect Fall Shapes Now Ready. Your- ity these

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READY TO BEGIN POLICE INQUIRY.

Civil Service Board to Start Hearing in Council Chamber This Afternoon.

BOGUS BILL THE BASIS.

But Investigation Is Expected to Go Further, Making Colleran Defendant.

THREATS TO WITNESSES.

The Civil Service commission will begin its investigation of the city detective bureau at 2 o'clock this afternoon, holding its sessions in the City Council chamber. The specific charge to be inquired into will be that Lieutenant Joyce and Sergeants Tracy and Cramer collected from the State of Illinois $75 as expenses for bringing a prisoner named Larkin back from Cleveland.

The matter really goes further than this, however, and it is the purpose of Acting Mayor Walker and Superintendent of Police O'Neill to uncover the entire workings of the detective bureau. Chief of Detectives Colleran has not been made a defendant before the commission, but he is the person aimed at and the real defendant in the trial.

All day yesterday there was considerable fencing done by both sides to the controversy. Colleran and his friends led off with an attempt to keep Detective Sergeants Tracy and Cramer from testifying before the commission. It was known that Cramer at least and probably Tracy was willing to tell all he knew, and the endeavor of the Colleran people was to keep both off the witness stand.

Threat to Accused Men.

The argument, or rather threat, which was made was that if the detectives told their story before the Civil Service commission that the same testimony could be used to indict and convict them in the Criminal Court, and as they were bound to be dismissed from the police force on their own testimony anyhow it would be wiser for them to refuse to testify. Incidentally this course of action might be made an object to them at the same time.

The reason for this attempt to keep Tracy and Cramer off the witness stand was that Cramer is expected to testify that he gave $10 of the money collected from the State in the bogus expense account to Captain Colleran, and when this testimony goes in it will devolve on Colleran to make some kind of a reply to the charge. He can only do this by going on the witness stand himself and denying the charge, and this will put him where he will have to stand a cross-examination. This cross-examination can go into the whole conduct of the detective department under his management if the examiner cares to carry it to that length, and this is the thing which Colleran does not care to face.

Attitude of State's Attorney.

In furtherance of this attempt, word was sent to Cramer that if he went before the Civil Service commission and told the truth in the matter this evidence before the commission, being sworn to, would be available for use before the grand jury to secure an indictment as well as before a petit jury to secure a conviction. This was done without consulting State's Attorney Deneen, who is out of the city and will not return till tomorrow.

The advisers of Cramer and Tracy assumed in their messages that the State's Attorney intended to prosecute them for the $75 expense account and head off an investigation which might uncover all the irregularities which have been for so long charged up against the detective department of the city. There was no one in Chicago yesterday who could speak for the State's Attorney or say what he would do. Mr. Barnes, his chief assistant, says he has been keeping track of the detective department scandal, but is not authorized to make any move in the matter, and certainly would not on his own account. When Mr. Deneen returns he will act for himself.

Will Let Merit Board Act.

Those who know the State's Attorney best are of the opinion that he will not hinder in the least the efforts of the Civil Service commission to get at the facts connected with the conduct of the detective department under Captain Colleran. They say it will be time for him to act after the commission is through.

The questions which Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe, representing Acting Mayor Walker, will ask Captain Colleran if he ever takes the witness stand will not so much concern the $10 which he is alleged to have received as part of the Larkin expense account as to how he has managed the department. He will be asked how it happened that he wrote the letter reproduced in THE TRIBUNE saying Harry Featherstone was not wanted in Chicago at a time when he was much wanted; how it happened that Bennett, the alleged bank sneak, was allowed to go free in Chicago when an officer was on his way from Milwaukee to take him there; how it happens that he keeps in his office a "rogues' gallery" for the inspection of people who have been robbed, in which there are few pictures of successful thieves. In short, all the other charges which have been made with so much persistence of late will be inquired into.

ARREST ALLEGED HOLDUP MAN.

Police Capture Three Persons Charged with Robbery of August Kiehm and Henry Duensing.

August Kiehm, 4608 South Ashland avenue, and Henry Duensing, 3540 South Robey street, notified the Deering street police yesterday morning that they had been held up at Thirty-sixth and Honoré streets and robbed of two gold watches and $10. Later John Connors, 3740 South Paulina street; Robert Gullfoyne, 372 North Hermitage avenue, and Timothy O'Brien, 3520 South Robey street, were arrested. Connors had been shot in the left side. He said Duensing had done the shooting. He was taken to the County Jail Hospital, where his condition is considered serious. Kiehm and Duensing were also arrested and booked. This was done, the police say, to compel the two men to appear in court and prosecute the alleged holdup men. Connors, the police say, a year ago shot Policeman Michael Hayes, and served a year in the County Jail for this offense.

Jack Tetlow and Leonard Monahan, employés at Pifield's livery in Evanston, were arrested by Rogers Park police last night on suspicion that they had robbed Katie Hicks, who lives at Orleans and Elm streets. Miss Hicks told the police that two men in a wagon met her at Clark and Chase streets and that one jumped out and took her purse, in which was $5, after which they drove north and escaped. The young woman's description of the wagon answered so closely to that of the vehicle driven by Tetlow and Monahan that they were arrested.

Game Inspector Arrests Fishermen.

Twelve men were arrested at 7 o'clock last evening at the south pier at the mouth of the Calumet river in South Chicago by Game Inspector F. E. Stofford. The men were fishing from the pier with nets, which is a violation of the game law. They were taken to the South Chicago Police Station and locked up.

LET POLICEMAN GO HOME.

PATROLMAN NELSON MAY APPEAR BEFORE TRIAL BOARD.

Central Detail Man Who Tried to Arrest William Perkins While Intoxicated Released from West Chicago Avenue Station — Superior Officers Agree That His Antics Were Result of Drinking—Case to Be Called for Trial This Morning.

Patrolman Gustave Nelson, who has lately been guarding the crossing at Wabash avenue and Adams street, yesterday was allowed to leave the West Chicago Avenue Station, where he had been confined. If William Perkins, the machinist whom he tried to arrest on an Elston avenue car the night before, appears to prosecute him this morning he will be dealt with by the police magistrate, otherwise he will have to appear before the Trial board.

All of Nelson's superior officers unite in the statement that his antics on the car Saturday night when he first got into an argument with Perkins and then tried to arrest him were the result of what in police parlance is known as "a plain jag."

Lieutenant Cudmore said Nelson gave no evidence of intoxication when he left the central detail after evening roll call, but between that time and the time when he got aboard the car he must have been extremely strenuous in his drinking, as when he met Perkins he was badly under the influence of liquor.

An old policeman moralized over the affair yesterday in a funny manner.

"I have known the time," he said, "when I have taken a drop too much myself. Fortunately, liquor has the effect of making me good natured, and I never got into any difficulties. Still, I do not know of a worse thing to look at than a drunken policeman. I would not be sure about the thing, as no one can be certain about what he will do when he has too much liquor aboard, but it seems to me now if I were drunk and in uniform that if I had only 50 cents in my pocket I would spend it for a cab to take me home. If I did not have the 50 cents I would walk, and on back streets at that. Some people are differently constituted, however, and the curse of the force is a policeman who gets drunk and then wants to show his authority."

SCORE OF FORECASTERS TURN TALENT ON LOCAL WEATHER.

Partly Cloudy with Possible Shower the Best They Could Promise for Today—En Route to Milwaukee Meeting.

If Chicago weather predictions do not come true today it will be the old story of "too many cooks spoiled the broth." While Professor Cox, assisted by Professor Wals, made the forecast, there were twenty other weather experts present at the time. All took a hand in the examination of the maps, and the forecast was really the combined judgment of all.

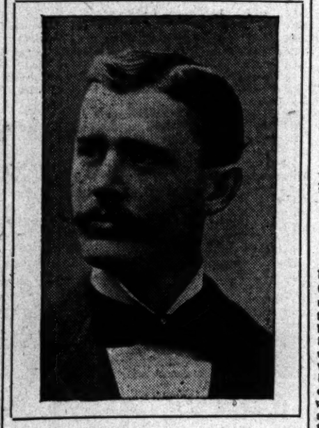
With all this talent concentrated in the prognostication, the best that could be promised for today was partly cloudy weather, with possibly a shower. For tomorrow they could see a fair and cooler day—winds shifting fresh northeasterly tonight.

Members of the United States Weather Bureau association from all over the country are in Chicago on their way to Milwaukee, where the annual meeting of the organization will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday. Chief of the Weather Bureau Willis L. Moore and the Eastern contingent will arrive in the city this morning. The entire party will leave for Milwaukee on a special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the Northwestern road.

TO TEACH IN HIS ALMA MATER.

Dr. Ohlmacher, New Professor of Pathology, Chicago Medical College, a Graduate of That School.

Dr. Albert Philip Ohlmacher, who has been appointed professor of pathology in the Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College), is a graduate of that institution, being a member of the class of 1890. He was born in Ohio in 1865, but spent his early life in Illinois, graduating in the Sycamore High School. He early manifested a taste for scientific studies, and



DR. ALBERT PHILIP OHLMACHER.

through collateral reading was led to the study of medicine. Courses were finally taken at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago and the Chicago Medical College. After a few years in general practice in Chicago he was made demonstrator of embryology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later professor of comparative anatomy and embryology in the same school. Then he was elected professor of pathology in the Chicago Policlinic. From 1894 to 1898 he was professor of pathology in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, having been called as director to the pathological laboratory of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics at Gallipolis, where he remained until appointed to the professorship in the Northwestern University Medical School.

CARBOLIC ACID KILLS WOMAN.

Mrs. Lillie Smith Commits Suicide While Suffering from Despondency Over Protracted Illness.

Despondent over illness, Mrs. Lillie Smith, 45 years old, who lived with her husband at 282 East Illinois street, early yesterday morning went to the kitchen of her home and swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid. The woman was found a few minutes later by her husband, who summoned Dr. Miller, but the physician was unable to save Mrs. Smith's life. The East Chicago Avenue police were called and the body was taken to Gavin's undertaking rooms at 226 North Clark street.

GAINS $35 BY NEW TRICK.

Stranger Picks Up $100 Bill and Divides Find with Onlooker—Later Out the Change.

Michael Roman, 8629 Muskegon avenue, was walking along Commercial avenue late at night when he saw a man in front of him stoop and pick up something.

"I've just found a $100 bill," said the stranger triumphantly. "I guess you're entitled to a share of this. Suppose I take $65 and let you have the rest. Got any change?"

Roman produced $35 and took the bill, which proved to be of confederate issue.

AUTO HUMBLES A DARING "COPPER"

Policeman Killoran Tries in Vain to Handle Abandoned Machine.

CROWD FINDS MUCH FUN

Horseless Carriage Plays Tag with Curbs and Telegraph Poles.

WAGON TAKES IT IN TOW.

Clinging to the handle of a rebellious automobile, which he was in the act of taking to the Larrabee Street Police Station to await the owner's call, Policeman Andy Killoran carromed around streets and over curbing in the vicinity of La Salle and North avenues yesterday afternoon until he was thrown a rope from the patrol wagon and his refractory machine brought to a standstill.

The spectacle of a policeman arresting a horseless carriage under difficulties was witnessed by a shouting crowd of pedestrians that thronged the streets near the scene of the performance.

The automobile, which evidently had been stolen and abandoned, was found by Patrolman Orlando Pierce, who immediately sent in a call for the patrol wagon to tow the vehicle to the station. Wagonmen John Callahan and Andy Killoran drove to Dearborn and North avenues, and were about to attach the automobile to the wagon when interrupted by Killoran.

Killoran Sure He Could Run It.

"I can run this buggy back to the station myself," said he. "I have seen how they work them. You drive after me, Callahan, if anything happens."

Killoran clambered into the wagon box and started to turn the lever. Instantly, as he touched the steering gear, the automobile started up with a spring and Killoran worked the handle frantically to keep it straight in the road.

The machine was so constructed the steering, starting, stopping, and ringing of the gong was all done with the right hand, for the convenience of the operator. It was not for the convenience of Killoran, however. Every time he tried to steer to the right the automobile went backward, and when he twisted the head around toward the station it took eccentric shoots in all directions. The crowd which had quickly gathere cheered lustily.

Calls Lustily for Help.

"Throw me the rope in the wagon, John," shouted Killoran. "This chariot is trying to run to the lake."

The automobile, under the policeman's unwitting guidance, suddenly bounced up over the curbing on La Salle avenue and spun along on the grass plats, while Killoran, with his hat off and his hair flying, tried to find the combination of the steering gear.

Callahan, in the patrol wagon, was thoroughly alarmed, and urged his horses after his flying comrade. The chase continued for some distance, when Callahan threw a rope, which his companion caught, just as the automobile, apparently of its own accord, came to a stop.

The refractory carriage was hitched to the rear of the patrol wagon, and Killoran, riding in state in the seat of the automobile, was hauled to the station, followed by the crowd, which had watched the struggle with great delight.

Admits Failure to Make Arrest.

"Did you finally arrest the machine?" shouted the policemen from the doorway of the station.

"I arrested everything but the speed," said Killoran. "Put blocks under all the wheels now. I want to get out."

The police at the Larrabee Street Station were at a loss to know to whom the automobile belonged when they received no word from the owner. Killoran is inclined to think something had been done to put the automobile out of order when it was left standing on the street. The key controlling the batteries was missing.

PREVENT RUNAWAY TEAM FROM CAUSING STAMPEDE.

Policemen Stop Frightened Horses as They Are About to Dash Into Salvation Army Meeting in Evanston.

Policemen Miller and Johnson of the Evanston Police Station stopped a frightened team from stampeding a Salvation Army meeting at the corner of Davis street and Sherman avenue last night. The horses were hitched to a surrey that was standing in Davis street, when an automobile came along and the horses became frightened. They ran west in Davis street, the driver, Charles Brandt, trying to stop them. In his efforts he dropped one line, and had just recovered it when the policemen ran from the walk and stopped the team about thirty yards from the Salvation Army meeting. The police attempted to find the automobile, but it was propelled so fast that they soon lost track of it.

PICNIC FOR IMPROVEMENT CLUB

Twenty-ninth Warders Listen to Addresses by Congressman Feely and a Number of Aldermen.

Three thousand people attended the first picnic of the West End Improvement club of the Twenty-ninth Ward yesterday at Peterson's Grove, Fifty-ninth street and Western avenue. Congressman John J. Feely was the speaker of the day, but a number of Aldermen also made addresses. There was a program of sports for the young people present. The proceeds of the picnic will be used for the improvement of the ward.

The Englewood branch of the Transvaal league will hold a pro-Boer picnic at Oswald's Grove, Fifty-second and Halsted streets, next Saturday. P. H. O'Donnell and Dr. M. Hendley of Chicago and Sybrant Wessellus of Grand Rapids, Mich., will be the speakers.

Germans from Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other points in the Northwest attended the picnic of the United Singers of Chicago at Fox River Grove yesterday. A chorus of 300 voices sang German national songs. During the afternoon Herrman Schmidt, 4 years old, was reported lost. His mother was overcome with fright, fearing he had been drowned. There was much excitement until the boy was found wandering aimlessly in the fields.

POLICE CLOSE LEVEE RESORTS.

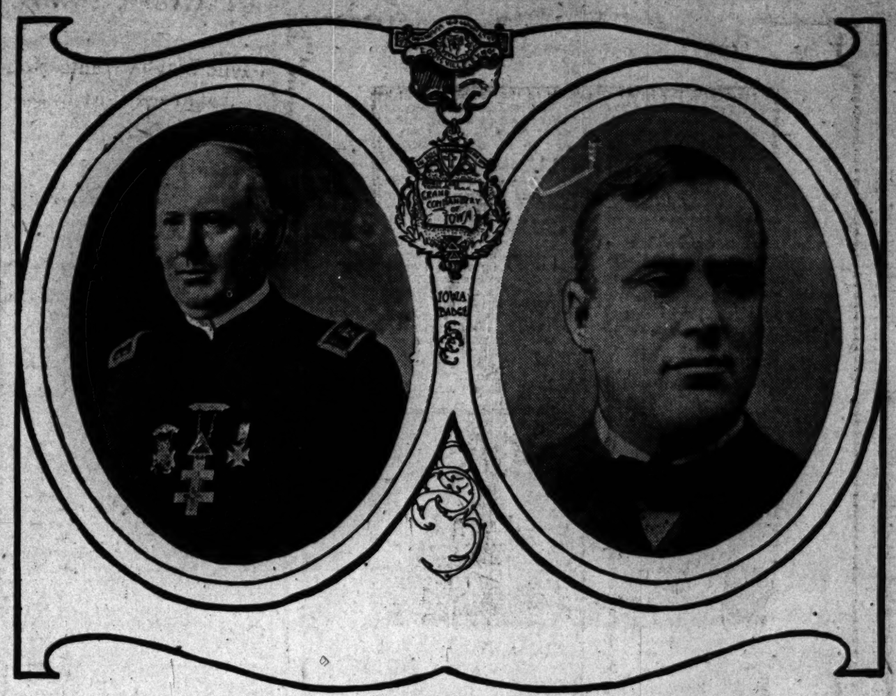
Places at 92 and 94 and 114, 116, and 118 Custom-House Court Reported as Disorderly.

By order of Chief O'Neill the Harrison street police closed the resorts at 114, 116, and 118 Custom-House place yesterday morning. Those at 92 and 94 Custom-House place were closed later. The places had been reported to Chief O'Neill as disorderly houses.

Minister Wilson Not to Resign.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 25.—Henry L. Wilson, United States Minister to Chile, today formally denied the report that he would soon retire and devote his time to commerce, representing several American firms.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PASS THROUGH CHICAGO ON WAY TO CONCLAVE.



Charles Philo Kane of Springfield, Right Eminent Commander of Illinois.

W. H. Norris of Manchester, Right Eminent Commander of Iowa.

EX-POLICEMAN SHOT DOWN

WILLIAM HOWE, LATELY BARTENDER, SLAIN AT HIS WORK.

Harry Pullman Enters Former's Place of Employment at Twenty-ninth and State Streets, Tries to Pay for Drinks Over Which Others Are Quarreling, and When Man in Charge Objects Draws Revolver and Fires—Victim Dies at Hospital Door.

As a result of a trivial quarrel William Howe, a former policeman and more recently a bartender in Halleran's saloon at Twenty-ninth and State streets, was shot and killed early this morning by Harry Pullman. Howe died at the door of the Mercy Hospital, whither he was being taken by the police of the Twenty-second Street Station. Pullman was arrested and locked up at that station.

Pullman is a bartender at 171 Twenty-fifth street, and when he entered the Halleran saloon, where Howe was at work, two men were in a dispute over the payment for some refreshments.

"Cut out the scrap. I'll pay for the drinks," Pullman is alleged to have said.

Howe Resents Intrusion.

The strangers were disposed to take Pullman at his word, but Howe seemed to resent the intrusion, and he and Pullman soon were engaged in an altercation, the result of which was the shooting. Pullman admitted at the police station that he had fired the shots, but would make only meager statements as to the cause of the quarrel.

The police had much difficulty in finding the persons who had been in the saloon and witnessed the affair. They had scattered as soon as the fatal result of the shots was made known.

Business Jealousy Causes Shooting.

Jealous because he was not given work on repairs being made on his neighbor's barn, John Miller, 1088 West Twentieth street, fired six shots at the men employed yesterday, slightly wounding Theodore Eland twice. Miller was badly beaten by the men he had attacked, and both he and Eland were locked up at the Hinman Street Police Station.

Eland and Anton Swinger were at work on the barn belonging to Fred Schneider, 1092 West Twentieth street, when Miller appeared and began to use abusive language. His anger was not inspired because the men were working on Sunday, as was reported, but because Schneider had not employed him.

Miller fired one shot, which did no harm, and then went home. The other shots were fired when Eland and Swinger followed him and demanded an explanation. A fight ensued, during which Miller emptied his revolver and was severely beaten.

GIRL ACCUSED OF ROBBING FATALLY INJURED WOMAN.

Ella Ingran, Charged with Taking $70 from Mrs. May Edwards, Who Had Fallen from Window at 3128 State.

While Mrs. May Edwards, 3128 State street, was lying fatally injured under a window from which she had fallen, Ella Ingran, a domestic, is charged with stealing $70 from the injured woman's pocket. Mrs. Edwards was removed to the Provident Hospital, where she died Saturday night.

The police of the Stanton Avenue Station, upon the complaint of Frank De Mott, 3606 State street, arrested the Ingran girl. The police, for a time, worked on a murder theory, but later decided that Mrs. Edwards' injury had been the result of an accident.

Mrs. Edwards was hanging out clothes from the second-story window, and as she leaned out of the window, the line gave way and she fell.

ON TRACK OF M'COLLOCH GEMS.

Police Arrest Frank Van Dusen, Wanted in Another Case—Accuse Him of Complicity in Robbery.

In the arrest of Frank W. Van Dusen, who is now under indictment on a charge of defrauding Daniel Brett, a farmer from Green Bay, Wis., out of $1,700 by the sale of a saloon last June, the police of the Stanton Avenue Station believe they have a clew to the location of the jewels that were taken from Mrs. Charles McColloch, wife of a Fort Wayne banker, on Aug. 15. The robbery occurred in the Perfecto saloon, Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, and Samuel Peardon, bartender in the resort, told the police, it is said, he had given the gems to Mrs. Jennie A. Dunn. Upon later investigation Alice Cahill was accused of complicity in the robbery, and it was reported that the diamonds had been turned over to Van Dusen.

Van Dusen was arrested in Clark street Saturday afternoon, and later admitted, according to the police, that he knew where the diamonds are hidden, but refused to give them up unless prosecution was dropped.

M'ARTHUR AT A REUNION.

CIVIL WAR COMRADES CALL ON MAJOR GENERAL.

Seventeen Members of Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers Pay Their Respects to the Distinguished Soldier—Filipino Fighter Takes Breakfast with His Wife and Son for First Time in Three Years and a Half — Views on Philippines.

Seventeen members of Major General Arthur MacArthur's old regiment, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, paid their respects to the distinguished soldier yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium. It was the first time they had seen their old comrade since they were mustered out in 1865 at Camp Washburne, Milwaukee.

The reunion of veterans in the afternoon came as the second in a series of pleasant events, the first of which was the assembling of the MacArthur family at breakfast. For the first time in three and a half years General MacArthur sat at the table with his wife and son, Douglas, who is a cadet at West Point. Mrs. MacArthur came down from Milwaukee Saturday night to meet the General.

General MacArthur will remain in Chicago until Wednesday, when he will leave for Washington to report at the War department. He expects, however, to stop at Canton on his way East and pay his respects to the President. He intends to take a long rest after having made his report, for he is tired out. On Sept. 11 he will return to his home in Milwaukee, where he will be tendered a reception by the people of that city.

"I am sanguine of the future of the Philippines under our rule," said General MacArthur. "The peoples of the archipelago are capable of digesting the ideas of a higher civilization, though in this they stand practically alone among the peoples of the far East. They have many attractive and almost charming traits of character, and when we get to know them as other than enemies we shall appreciate the fact. Of course, they have been fighting us, and war has brought out some of their less pleasing traits. When the passions of the struggle have cooled each race will find much to admire in the other."

WOMAN WITH REVOLVER AROUSES A NEIGHBORHOOD.

Mrs. Samuel Aply, 246 West Erie Street, Stops Socialist Meeting, Then Breaks Her Wooden Leg.

A woman, screaming and firing off a revolver last evening, attracted a crowd to 246 West Erie street and broke up a meeting of Socialists. Then the woman jumped from a window to the ground, twelve feet below, breaking her artificial leg. She was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

The woman proved to be Mrs. Samuel Aply. Shortly after 8 o'clock she became violent, and found a revolver in her husband's bedroom. Taking the weapon, she pounded upon the walls and floor of the rooms and shouted "Murder," "Help."

Dolph Anderson, who lives up-stairs, heard the noise, and, believing some one was being murdered, hurried to the rescue. When he arrived at the door leading into the Aply home he heard the woman scream. He pounded on the door, and, receiving no response, he attempted to break the door down. Some one within said, "Get away from there," and two bullets crashed through the panel close to Anderson's head. After shooting Mrs. Aply jumped from the window.

She alighted in the rear yard of Mrs. C. Steen's home, 244 Erie street, limped into the house, and, going to a bedroom, went to bed. Here the police found her.

The Socialist meeting was in an adjoining building, and all those present left the hall during the excitement, and most of them never returned.

ICE DRIVERS' UNION TO ACT.

Proceedings of Pure Food Commission Causes a Stir Among Members of Labor Organization.

The Ice Drivers and Helpers' union, a newly organized body, is to take action at its next meeting against the proceedings of the Pure Food commission, and declare that the ice delivered by them is pure and fit for domestic use. Timothy Ryan, who has canvassed the members of the union, declares that not an ice driver or helper has been compelled to sell bad ice, or even handle it, except when both the buyer and seller knew its condition.

Assistant Commissioner R. M. Patterson indignantly denies that he is to be a stockholder in a $2,000,000 ice company to be formed in this city, and declares that the charge emanates from the offices of a concern in this city.

KIRK ARMOUR GOES HOME ILL.

Kansas City Man Who Was Reported Seriously Ill Passes Through the City on His Way West.

Kirk Armour, news of whose serious illness in the East was announced yesterday morning, reached Chicago in the afternoon on his way home to Kansas City. Mr. Armour was somewhat improved, but was a far from well man. He was met at the depot by relatives, who remained with him until his train left for the West at 6 o'clock.

PAY FOR QUAINT HONORS.

JEWS GIVE $2,000 FOR PRIVILEGES AT TEMPLE DEDICATION.

To Start the "Everlasting Light" Mrs. T. Goldberg Donates $110, While Many Pay $3 Each for Distinction of Igniting One Gas Jet — Result Is a Handsome Sum Raised at Dedication of the New Hebrew Temple at 254 West Twelfth Street.

For the privilege of unlocking and locking the door of the new synagogue of the Congregation Anshe Kalvaria yesterday, and for the right to perform other acts connected with dedication of the building, about $2,000 was realized. In each case the privilege was sold to the highest bidder.

That he might be first to open the door of the new temple, Julius Frank paid $100; to light to "Neir Tumud," or everlasting light, Mrs. T. Goldberg gave $110; L. B. Kalish gave $100 to open the big scroll or Testament case; the rights to light the several hundred gas jets sold for not less than $3 each; the six scrolls were placed in the Testament case by members at from $5 to $10 each; then, when the services were closed, the right to lock the door was sold.

The new synagogue is at 254 West Twelfth street, and the dedication ceremony included a farewell service at the old temple, Clinton and Maxwell streets, after which a parade was formed, headed by a band and platoon of police, and the members marched to the new building. The religious service was solemn and imposing. A vast crowd was in attendance.

TROLLEY CAR BRAKE FAILS AND COLLISION FOLLOWS.

Cottage Grove Cable Train at Sixty-third Street Struck and Passengers Shaken Up, but None Is Injured.

A serious accident was averted yesterday when a west-bound electric car in Sixty-third street ran into a Cottage Grove cable train.

Although the cars were crowded no one was hurt. Women screamed, and all the passengers scrambled to get out. Mary Roth, 4023 Ashland avenue, who was sitting on a front seat, fainted.

The accident occurred at 6 o'clock in the evening. The cable train was crossing Sixty-third street when an electric car in charge of Motorman George Schiller approached. The motorman put on the brake, but the car slid on the rails into the second car of the cable train. No damage was done to the cars.

PARK BOARD MUST SUIT YATES.

Governor Explains That Lincoln Commissioners Will Be Retained While Administration Is Satisfactory.

"When I appointed the Lincoln Park Commissioners I assured them that they would be free from all executive interference as long as their administration was satisfactory," declared Governor Richard Yates yesterday. "I am responsible for the conduct of the park systems of this city, and the people will hold me responsible. Therefore, I included the saving clause, 'as long as their administration was satisfactory.'"

Asked if he was familiar with the differences now existing between some members of the board, he replied that he never knew of a board in which all the members were always of one mind.

"It would not be a good board if its members did not disagree on some important questions," continued the Governor. "In reference to the appointment of a superintendent, I will say that I recommended Colonel Lee, U. S. A., retired, for the position. The board made another choice and there has been no criticism of their action on my part, or on the part of any one else, as far as I know. There will be no executive interference as long as the people are satisfied."

Accompanied by Mrs. Yates, the Governor arrived in the city yesterday morning and became the guest of Colonel J. H. Strong, 2628 Indiana avenue. They attended services at Quinn Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal Church, in the morning. The Rev. A. J. Carey and his congregation did not expect the visit, and when the presence of the Governor was discovered he was asked to make a short address. Governor Yates replied that he came to the church to worship, as was his habit every Sabbath morning. He expressed himself as glad to hear the soul inspiring songs of the members of the church. After being invited to repeat his visit, at his request the congregation sang "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

Governor and Mrs. Yates left last night for the Knights Templar encampment at Louisville. They will return to Springfield on Wednesday morning.

September Vacation Rates.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Madison, Milwaukee, and Waukesha, $4.00; Devil's Lake, $4.95; Green Lake, $5.15; Forest Lake, $5.00; Neenah, $5.35; Marquette, $10.85; Colorado and the Black Hills, $25.00; Utah, $40.00; Gogebic Lake, $10.95; and half rates to all tourist and fishing resorts in Wisconsin and Michigan. Minimum rate, $4.00. Dates of sale Sept. 1-10; return limit Oct. 31. San Francisco-Los Angeles and return, $50.00, Sept. 1-27. Tickets at 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

TEMPLARS OFF FOR LOUISVILLE.

Chicago Is a Tarrying Place for Thousands of Knights Over Sunday.

IOWA'S HOST IS HERE.

Last Train Leaves at Midnight, Carrying Hundreds to the South.

HIGH OFFICIALS VISIT CITY.

Chicago was a tarrying place yesterday for thousands of Knights Templar who were on their pilgrimage to Louisville, Ky., where the triennial conclave will take place this week. Nodding plumes, glittering swords, and handsome uniforms were conspicuous on the streets, in the hotels, and at the railroad stations throughout the day, while the asylums of the various visiting commanderies were thronged with visiting knights from morning until night. At midnight the last special train of the many that departed during the day had left for Louisville, and the city had been bereft of its visitors.

A feature of the conclave, judging from the scenes at the different State headquarters, will be the presence of the gentler sex in great numbers. Nearly every commandery that passed through the city, as well as the local commanderies, was accompanied by a feminine contingent, composed of the wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the knights. Some commanderies counted as many women as men.

The California delegation passed through the city on Saturday evening under command of Grand Master Reuben H. Lloyd, who will be the supreme officer of the conclave. The central headquarters will be at the Galt House, where the offices of Grand Master Lloyd and his staff will be stationed.

Illinois Commanderies Depart.

The Illinois commanderies went to Louisville from various parts of the State, so it is impossible to compute how largely the State will be represented until the registration is completed. Right Eminent Grand Commander Charles Philo Kane and his staff left the city for Louisville last night over the Monon route at 8:30 o'clock. Apollo Commandery of Chicago acted as the Grand Commander's escort. The following higher officers of the Illinois commanderies accompanied the Grand Commander:

Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander Frederick Corvaso Winslow, Peoria.
Eminent Sir Harper Herschel Green, Bloomington.
Grand Generalissimo Holman Green Purinton, Chicago.
Eminent Sir Alonzo St. Clair Wilderman, Grand Senior Warden, Belleville.
Eminent Sir George Edwin Chara, Grand Junior Warden, Cairo.
Eminent Sir Albert Frederick Schoch, Grand Sword Bearer, Ottawa.
Eminent Sir Smythe Crooks, Grand Warden, Chicago.
Eminent Sir William Lindsay Orr, Captain of the Guard, Chicago.

Two Past Grand Commanders are also accompanying Grand Commander Kane. They are Right Eminent Sirs John Corson Smith, Chicago, and Loyal Levi Munn, Freeport.

Very Eminent Sir George M. Moulton, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment, was escorted to the conclave by St. Bernard Commandery. Governor Yates of Illinois was escorted by Chevalier Bayard Commandery. The headquarters of the Illinois commanderies in Louisville will be at the Louisville Hotel.

Concert by Masonic Musicians.

The Iowa delegation, 250 strong, registered yesterday at the Palmer House, under command of Right Eminent Grand Commander W. H. Norris of Manchester. The Iowa Knights had a busy day. At 4:30 in the afternoon they marched to the Auditorium Annex, where they met Grand Generalissimo Moulton and escorted him to the Logan statue, where a sacred concert was given by the only exclusively Masonic orchestra in the world. Every musician belongs to the Oriental Commandery of Ohio. Grand Commander Norris and the members of the Iowa delegation who were with him left last night at 7:30 for Louisville. The following past Commanders were with the delegation:

Judge A. R. Dewey, Washington.
D. W. Clements, West Union.
Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines.
Generalissimo William Flanagan, Cedar Rapids.
Eminent Grand Captain General H. W. Holman.

TEMPLARS ATTEND CHURCH.

Advance Guard of Knights Reaches Louisville for Conclave and Takes Part in Religious Services.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25.—Commanderies of Knights Templar poured into Louisville today and tonight from the four corners of the United States. The city is rapidly filling with its plumed guests, although the triennial conclave proper does not begin until the grand parade starts on Tuesday morning.

Imposing religious exercises were held this afternoon and these were the only formal events today. At 1 p. m. the Knights assembled at their various commanderies and at 2 o'clock marched to the Galt House, where the general formation was made for the march to the Broadway Methodist Church, where the services were held at 3 p. m. The column was led by the Templars of De Molay and Louisville Commanderies of this city, and the entire body formed an escort for the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Reuben H. Lloyd, and the other grand officers.

The form of service had been prepared by Sir Knight, the Rt.-Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky. With a few changes it was the form of worship used by the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. The services opened with a special musical program. At the opening of the anthem the Knights rose and stood while it was being sung and while Grand Prelate J. C. W. Coxe of the Washington, Ia., commandery delivered the ritual exhortation. This was followed by prayers, the gloria, and te deum laudamus, and the reading of Bible passages. The most striking part of the service then came, when the Grand Prelate delivered the faith of the Knights, who, with swords uplifted, recited with him the Apostles' Creed. After the coronation hymn Grand Prelate Coxe delivered his sermon, his text being, "What Think Ye of Christ?"

Tomorrow will be taken up with the reception and escorting to their quarters of arriving commanderies. From 8 p. m. to 12 m. tomorrow the Grand Commandery and the subordinate commanderies of Kentucky will hold a reception at Kentucky headquarters at the custom-house in honor of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment and their ladies.

W. C. P. Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., will deliver Kentucky's welcome to the Knights Templar at the opening meeting.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS TO VOTE.

Eleven Delegates Will Be Elected Today to Attend National Convention in Milwaukee.

Eleven delegates to represent the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' association at the national convention in Milwaukee will be elected today. The voting, under the Australian ballot system, will be conducted in Room 314 Western Bank Note Building, 4 East Madison street, the polls being open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The national convention will open next Sunday, and among public officials invited to address the clerks are Senator W. E. Mason and Postmaster Coyne.

Man Jumps from Boat to Death.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—George Fireman, bookkeeper for the McCormick company's local agency, was drowned in the river south of this city today. He was in a skiff which leaked and he became frightened and jumped out. The body was recovered.

SAFETY

STRANGE FISH IN HAWAIIAN SEAS.

Ichthyologist Finds Species Hitherto Unknown to Science.

SURPRISES FOR ANGLERS.

Catch Taken to Market Alive Unsorted and Sold for Exorbitant Prices.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.

Dr. Barton W. Evermann, the well known ichthyologist of the United States Fish commission, has just reached Washington from an extended inspection of the fishery resources of the Hawaiian Islands, for which expedition Congress made provision at its last session. Dr. Evermann is quite enthusiastic over the result of the expedition, both from a commercial and scientific standpoint. He says the fishes of the Hawaiian seas are numerous and most wonderful in the richness and gorgeousness of their coloration. Among the 300 species obtained by members of the party up to the end of July no fewer than fifty species are new to science.

Ichthyologist Finds Strange Fish in Hawaii.

It goes without saying that the fishes of the Hawaiian waters are wholly different from the species found anywhere in America. There are practically no species common to the two countries, so constant surprise would await an American angler. With scarcely an exception the only names by which the fishes are known to the people of the Hawaiian islands are the native Kanaka names. They abound in vowels, and most of them are quite musical, though perhaps a trifle long.

Dr. Evermann's compilation of about 300 native names has a number that would stagger an English speaking tongue. One of them is "o humuhumunukunukuapuaa," which means "the fish with a snout like a pig," this species being that of the sleuth. Dr. Evermann vouches for the correctness of the above name, as well as that of the "humuhumuelele," "aa," "ahaaha," "aaaaohdie," "aluka," "alukalukua," and "mahimahi ndkukua." In the Kanaka language there are only twelve letters, and new words are often made by simply repeating one or more syllables, for example, "aha" means one sort of fish while "ahaaha" means another.

"The fish, be it what it may, is brought to the market alive and without sorting, so, as far as any fish merchant entails the sorting process. Fish are sold almost wholly by Japanese merchants, not by the pound, but by the piece, and at an exorbitant price, the common sort bringing at least 50 cents a pound. The absence of ice in the islands makes fish a luxury to the people.

Catch Brought to Market Alive.

The investigations carried on were for the purpose of enabling the scientists to recommend proper fishery legislation for the development of this valuable article of commerce to the island. It was found the present fishery laws were in a large measure an inheritance from the old days of Kamehameha and other canny kings and they are quite unsatisfactory. While the investigations were made under the direct supervision of Dr. Jordan and Dr. Evermann, they also had the assistance of Dr. O. P. Jenkins of Stanford University, Mr. John Cobb, and Mr. L. E. Cooper, both of the Fish commission.

Statistics for a preliminary report to the Fish Commissioners are now being made, and are to be followed by one of the most elaborate reports ever made by the commission. The artists, Messrs. J. H. Baldwin and C. B. Hudson, are still in the island painting the fishes from life, just as they are taken from the water.

Germany's Imports and Exports of Iron.

Activity of German manufacturers and exporters is illustrated by some figures regarding the imports of pig iron into Germany and the exports of iron and steel manufactures, which have just reached the Bureau of Statistics.

Their show the importations of pig iron increased from 462,000 tons in 1897 to 830,000 in 1900, and those of rough ironware from 43,000 tons to 73,000 tons, while the exports of iron and ironware increased during the same period from $62,000,000 to $118,000,000, machines from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000, rolling stock and ships (not wood) from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000, making the total increase in iron and ironwares, machines, and rolling stock and ships from $134,000,000 to $172,000,000 in a period of three years.

Exportations of machines, chiefly of cast iron, increased from 118,100 tons in 1897 to 367,000 tons in 1900, those of wrought iron from 24,000 to 38,500 tons, boilers from 4,400 to 7,400 tons, sewing machines and their covering from 270 to 500 tons, while locomotives and locomobiles fell from 13,200 to 12,300 tons.

On the other hand, imports have also grown, those of iron and ironware increased from $17,000,000 in 1897 to $30,000,000 in 1900, machines from $20,000,000 to $19,000,000; machines, chiefly of cast iron, increased from 51,500 tons to 69,400 tons, wrought iron from 9,000 tons to 15,300, wood planing mills to 4,500 tons, while locomotives from 1,900 to 4,500 tons, while locomotives and locomobiles increased from 3,040 to 4,300 tons, and sewing machines from 3,080 to 4,200 tons. The importation of pig iron was chiefly from the United Kingdom, the figures being in 1899 670,000 tons and 80,000 from the United States. The growth from 1897 to 1899 was chiefly in that imported from the United Kingdom, the increase from that country being 140,000 tons, while from the United States it was only a little more than 1,000 tons.

Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, will visit Yellowstone Park about Sept. 1 to inspect the region with a view to establishing a meteorological observatory on one of the lofty peaks.

The great increase of importations of tinplates in 1899 has receded, and the exportation is much larger than in former years. The imports amounted to 11,000 tons in 1897, 10,900 tons in 1898, 23,800 tons in 1899, and 18,200 tons in 1900. The imports of manufactures from bars, tires, and plowshares increased from 29,500 tons in 1897 to 37,800 tons in 1900. The exports of these articles have decreased from 247,000 tons in 1897 to 173,000 tons in 1900. In the years 1897 and 1900 rough iron figured for imports at 4,800 and 7,400 tons, and for exports at 107,000 and 94,000 tons, respectively.

Tinplate Imports Have Receded.

Imports of rough cast iron goods have dropped from 25,600 tons in 1899 to 21,600 tons in 1900, and tubes and pipes from 22,300 to 20,300 tons. Exports, however, increased. Bridges and parts thereof, from 6,300 to 9,000 tons; rough wrought iron parts of machines, from 1,900 to 2,970 tons; railway wagon axles and wheels, from 41,000 to 47,000 tons; and tubes and pipes, from 32,000 to 40,500 tons.

In fine cast iron and wrought iron goods the importation rose from 28,600 to 30,300 tons, especially in sewing machines without stands, and in needles and in parts of clocks and watches. The exportations of machines have steadily risen in spite of increased competition in the world's markets, from 167,000 tons in 1897 to 235,000 tons in 1900. The importation in the latter year was nearly 100,000 tons, valued at about $19,000,000. It was $17,000,000 for 70,000 tons four years ago.

A Day With A Wage Earner

No. 17. THE "RAZOR BACK"

Bill McHenry is a razorback, but he's no hog. Anybody in the big circus will tell you that. He has traveled with the Forepaugh attractions for more than a dozen years, and gains his title from the fact that, along with 400 other men, he gets under things and lifts hard when the boss canvasman calls "raise your back."

From the oft-repeated order the contraction was inevitable, and so it was that yesterday, when the seventy-seven carloads of amusement aggregation arrived at the Englewood station of the Lake Shore road, there

was an immediate and, to the layman, inexplicable demand for "razorbacks."

Bill's working day yesterday didn't begin when it was scheduled to, which is nothing unusual. The other day he got into Wilmington, Del., at 11 o'clock in the morning, having been delayed several hours by a wreck. With his 400 mates he got the circus off the cars, put up the tents, held the parade, and opened the doors of the show—the last at 2:15 p. m., just a quarter of an hour late.

If yesterday had been a week day he would have had even a worse proposition, for a cattle train down in Indiana broke in two and piled up in front of the circus and held the "grand, magnificent combination" a dozen hours, so that they didn't get to Chicago until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They came in three sections—the baggage train, the animal train, and the wagon train—and Bill came along with the vanguard. They came in as far as Sixty-first street and were halted on a team track, and Bill's working day began.

Like every other of the "razorbacks," he had his specific job. At the start it consisted in holding a rope. Like the sailor, the circus man has two parts to his work—knowing the ropes and holding them. In that first train were the heavy wagons loaded with canvas, stakes, poles, and tackle, with which to erect the numerous tents of the show. Every article of this whole pile was in its proper place in the proper wagon, and the wagons were on the train in the order in which they should reach the ground.

As soon as the train stopped some of the "razorbacks" ran to the spaces between the long flat cars and placed iron plates for bridges across them. Others laid a board road between the rails ahead of the train. Others quickly drew from its place an iron running board, which was mounted on "horses" so as to form an incline from the car to the ground at the end of the train.

Bill got a bright steel spool, or spindle, and mounted it in a socket in the second car, and a mate got a heavy rope with a hook in one end and gave the other end to Bill. The hook he fastened to a ring in the back of the leading van—a great box wagon full of stakes. A team of horses appeared by magic beside the train, a rope was led to the wagon, the team went ahead, and in an instant the van was on the incline. The rope came taut and Bill carefully slacked it away, letting the wagon run easily to the ground, where another team moved it aside. Already the next wagon was on the way down, steadied by Bill's rope. The whole line of vans came down the same way.

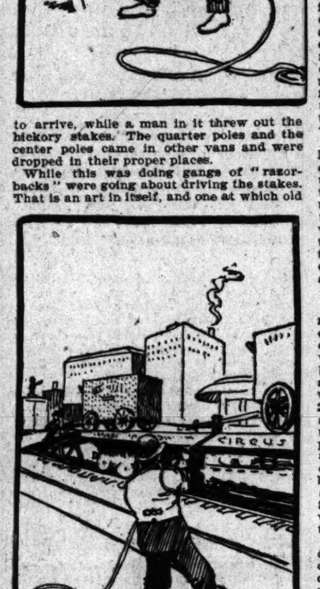
Out of the horse cars the horses had appeared as if by magic. The "wedge horse" first, the others following, they had come out and formed into teams. Three of these took the first wagon, five the next, three the next, two the next, and so the long line moved away and headed down Wentworth avenue to the grounds. Bill held on to the rope till the whole seventy-seven wagons had been unloaded from that and the next section. Then he joined one of the wagon drivers on the box and went down to the grounds to help put up the canvas.

Jack Hunt was ahead of him there. Hunt is the boss canvasman who established a record for himself down in Indiana the other day—to decide a wager—by taking down all the tents and poles of the big show, pulling the stakes and putting everything in order in the wagons in—just twenty-eight minutes. It sounds tall, but they all vouch for it.

Yesterday, with a line in his hand, he got on the grounds at Wentworth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and walked about the field accompanied by a man who carried an armful of iron rods with flags on them. Hunt measured distances, and at certain points the other man put up flags—this one for a guy stake, this for a quarter pole, this for a center pole, until the whole circus was staked out. After them drove the first van

to arrive, while a man in it threw out the hickory stakes. The quarter poles and the center poles came in other vans and were dropped in their proper places.

While this was doing gangs of "razorbacks" were going about driving the stakes. That is an art in itself, and one at which old



Bill McHenery is an adept. There are seven men in such a gang. Each has a big sledge hammer, and the seven stand in a circle about the stake and strike in turn.

The distant sound of the blows on a stake is like the patter of rain on a roof, so fast do they fall, and the hammer heads make an almost perfect section of a spiral seen in air at any instant, each in a different position of rise or fall. How they miss each other, how they hit the stake, are things that Bill himself cannot tell, though he has driven stakes ever since he got sick of the barber business and turned razorback.

There was an infinity of those stakes to drive. There had to be a half circle of them about the foot of each center pole to keep it from slipping while being raised. And there had to be one for each guy rope. And when one considers the number of tents to be raised that is seen to be a great many.

The managerie tent was the first big canvas to go up. The first of its five center

poles was raised from the ground by Bill and his mates until a rope which led from its top over the base to a team of horses could get purchase, when the horses walked away and raised it quickly upright, half a dozen men steadying it by slacking guy-ropes—Bill among them. The rest was easier, for a rope attached to the top of the next pole had been sent up in a block made fast to the top of the first, and by pulling this the second was sent vertical without trouble. Jack Hunt stood by and called out when the pole was straight upright.

While Bill was steadying guys other hustlers—canvas men—were unrolling the sections of the big cover, lacing them together with ropes and attaching the hoisting tackle to them. Soon the quarter poles were put under the edge and the edge lifted. Then the center was sent half way aloft, the middle way poles set up and the center hoisted to the top, and then the "razorbacks" went to set the "big top" as the show tent is called, while the canvas men hung the sides about the menagerie tent.

There was another tent put up before the menagerie, but Bill didn't have anything to do with that till it was up. That was the cooks' headquarters. Before the first stake was driven the cooks had two big open fires built at one end of the grounds, and two suppers were preparing, one for the 400 workmen of the show, and the other for the 200 performers and members of the executive staff. Almost as soon as the canvas was up the tables were in place, the long settees put up, the table cloths and dishes spread, and supper served for all. The men knocked off in groups and ate when they could, and a bountiful supper they found it, well cooked and well served. Peter Sells and Lewis Sells ate with their performers in one tent, while Bill and the other "razorbacks" had the other tent to themselves.

The actual work of putting up the big tent did not take many minutes, and before 6 o'clock it was in place with a dozen smaller ones. The seats were yet to be erected and minor work done which will keep Bill busy for a short time this morning, but he will have nearly a vacation during the week the show is in Chicago. He needs it, too, for when the show is making one night stands, as usual, he begins his working day about 8 in the morning, stops for a few hours' sleep during the performance, works from the close of the show till after midnight, and wrestles with sleep during the hours of travel.

Old Bill McHenery lives down in Columbus, Ind., where he has a wife and children. He earns with the show about $40 a month and his own living. But he don't get but half of this as he goes. His contract calls for $20 a month, and provides that if he remains sober and does good work he will receive at the close of the season an amount equal to all his wages. Bill expects to get this. But there are many who started with the show who dropped by the wayside long ago.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA

CITY NOW GUARDED BY LESS THAN A THOUSAND SOLDIERS.

Four Companies of Infantry to Be Sent Into the Philippine Capital, Not Because There Is Any Likelihood of an Uprising but Merely as a Precautionary Measure—Word Received of the Surrender of More Insurgents—Governor to Return Tomorrow.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—In the City of Manila there are now less than 1,000 effective soldiers and it has been decided to increase this number by four companies of infantry.

The official reason for the increase is that the guard duty is too heavy for the present force. As a matter of fact, however, there is a feeling that, though there is no apparent prospect of trouble, nevertheless in the event of an uprising in the future such as is always possible among the Malays, it would be better to have a sufficient body of troops available for such an emergency.

General Chaffee says he considers the City of Manila to be perfectly orderly and he can see no prospect of an uprising.

Trouble Not Likely.

Commissioner Wright thinks the people "extremely peaceable." He is satisfied that although among a certain class there is some discontent on account of the land tax, which is not yet understood, this class is not likely to foment trouble.

Many army officers express themselves as gratified at the increase in the military force. They think that with the military guard withdrawn from the prison another uprising there might result in the release of some 1,800 prisoners. This possibility is regarded as a menace to the city by those who take that view of the case, as they regard the white guard as insufficient.

Civil officials look upon this contingency as unlikely, inasmuch as the 600 white police could mobilize at the prison before any of the prisoners could escape and become dispersed throughout the disaffected district.

More Insurgents Surrender.

Word was received today that the insurgent Colonel Loreel, with seventeen officers and thirteen men, surrendered yesterday to Captain Brown of th Fourth Infantry at Talisay.

FILIPINOS EAGER TO LEARN.

Report on Schools in Islands Shows Encouraging Progress Made Since Americans Took Control.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—According to the report of Professor Fred W. Atkinson, General Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines, the education of the children in the newly acquired islands is progressing rapidly.

The report covers the time from the enactment of the Philippine school law until June 30, 1901. It states that instruction in religion and the practice of religious devotions in the schools has been entirely abandoned, and that there was no protest from parents or others.

The report declares the schools to be in the most flourishing condition ever known in the islands, the number of students constantly increasing, and the facilities inadequate to properly furnish the instruction desired. The native teachers seem anxious to learn English, which is being rapidly acquired.

The law authorized the appointment from the United States of 1,000 teachers, of whom, Professor Atkinson states, 781 had been appointed. The archipelago was divided into eighteen divisions, the school work of each being placed in charge of a division superintendent.

Tells Needs of Schools.

In speaking of general conditions, Professor Atkinson said:

"The great present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings. Present school buildings consist, generally, of one or two large rooms with several teachers carrying on work in each room. These rooms are everywhere overcrowded. Sometimes one teacher has 100 to 200 pupils."

The education of girls has not been thought as important as that of boys. Wherever a school for boys is established it will be the policy to establish one for girls.

Professor Atkinson says it was planned to conduct teachers' institutes in all the provinces at an early date. At present there is no schedule of salaries for Filipino teachers, and it is planned to establish the same upon the basis of enrollments and certificates. Evening schools have been established where practicable, arousing great interest on the part of the people. One high school at the capital of each province will be established in 1902.

Teachers Take Up English.

Dr. David Barrows, City Superintendent of Schools of Manila, reported under date of May 4 last for the first six months of his work:

"The most significant change is that which has taken place in the attitude of the Filipino teachers. In December the plan was adopted of having the teachers of English devote at least the last half hour of the forenoon to the instruction of the Filipino teachers, and at the same time the announcement was made that shortly Spanish, as a medium of instruction, would be abandoned. With few exceptions, the teachers accepted the proposed change of language, and their attitude has now become one of real eagerness for the adoption of English. They have also so far progressed in their knowledge of English that it will be possible, with the opening of schools in June, to use only English. Almost without exception our teachers are becoming appreciably more loyal to their work and more conscientious in its discharge.

"The question of religious instruction in the schools has also been settled, and without friction or any loss in the attendance of pupils. The school year closed with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools."

Buy diamonds before fall season opens. Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State street.

SICK MAN CAUSES A PANIC

EXCURSIONISTS FIGHT TO ESCAPE FROM SMALLPOX.

Six Hundred Passengers on Lake Ontario Steamer Struggle to Get On Boat at Oswego and Several Are Injured—Fear They Will Be Quarantined Off the Port — Women Are Crushed — Narrowly Escape Being Thrown Into Water.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—There was a panic among the 600 passengers on the steamer Arundel tonight when it was discovered that Harry Reed of Oswego was suffering from a malignant type of smallpox. Several women and men were crushed and bruised, but none was killed.

The Arundel left Charlotte at 9 o'clock last night for Oswego and left that port this morning with 600 excursionists for Alexandria Bay. On the return trip young Reed was taken violently ill and a doctor who was called to attend to him saw at a glance that Reed had smallpox.

An effort was made to conceal the fact, but the news leaked out, and before the boat reached Oswego everybody on board knew of the fact. It was all the officers of the boat could do to preserve order.

It was reported on the boat an effort would be made to quarantine the Arundel when it arrived at Oswego and that the passengers would not be allowed to land.

The passengers decided they would get ashore if such a thing were possible, and when the Arundel reached Oswego a rush was made for the landing before the boat was tied up or the gang plank was put out, men and women being crushed in the rush.

There were many narrow escapes from drowning, so eager were the terrified excursionists to put a safe distance between them and the infected vessel.

FLAGLER BRINGS BRIDE HOME.

Standard Oil Magnate and Wife Arrive at Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Spend Honeymoon.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Henry M. Flagler and his bride, who was Miss Mary Lily Kenan, arrived here today to spend their honeymoon. The Flagler mansion has just been remodeled by foreign artists at a cost of many thousands of dollars. It is said that Miss Kenan on a visit to Mamaroneck last season suggested some of the ideas which have been carried out. These consist of the addition of a large music hall for the new Mrs. Flagler, who is an accomplished vocalist.

Mr. and Mrs. Flagler did not attend church today. They were kept busy all afternoon reading telegrams of congratulation and examining wedding gifts, which have poured into Mamaroneck by the hundreds since their wedding.

VESSEL BEACHED ON FIRE ISLAND.

Schooner Starts Leak at Sea and Is Run Ashore to Prevent Its Sinking.

CREW LANDS EXHAUSTED

Isidor Goldberg, 16 Years Old, Charged with Teaching Boys to Steal.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 25.

With nine feet of water in the hold and gaining rapidly, despite the efforts of the exhausted crew to master its inflow, the schooner Eliza A. Schribner, bound from Boston to Savannah, Ga., was beached on Fire Island early this morning by the Captain. The life savers from the Fire Island and Oak Island stations had seen its signals of distress and put out as the vessel approached. They went alongside of the schooner before it struck and directed Captain Dodd toward a shelving bank, where he could run his craft aground with the least danger of losing it.

Leaking Schooner Beached on Fire Island.

The schooner on Friday night struck what the Captain thinks was a submerged wreck, as there was a decided shock, and investigation showed nothing on the surface to cause it. The boat began to leak immediately, and recourse was had to the pumps, which had to be kept going continually.

Early last night Captain Dodd saw that at any moment his craft might begin to pitch and go down, so he directed the lowering of the boats, which were provisioned and made ready for the crew. The Captain's wife was on board. She was lowered into one of the boats and it was allowed to drop astern on a towline so that it would be well out of the way in case of sudden foundering. Mrs. Dodd was to cut the line at once upon a shouted command, and the other boats were to try and pick her up afterwards.

When the vessel was beached the crew were so exhausted by work at the pumps that they threw themselves down and went off to sleep on the deck, while the life savers took in the sails and did the other needful work.

Cardinal Gibbons spent today at the home of Major John A. Kelley in Brooklyn. In the morning he celebrated mass in the private chapel of Major Kelley's house and in the afternoon went for a drive.

In the capture of Isidor Goldberg, 16 years of age, of 101 Clinton street, the police have broken up a school for thieves on the East Side. Goldberg was arraigned in the Essex Market police court today, together with Benny Hacken, 11 years old and small for his age. "This little fellow here," explained Policeman Philips, pointing to Benny, "took a watch chain valued at about $25 from his sister and gave it to Goldberg, who pawned it. Goldberg has been after the boy for some time, promising him rewards for stealing from his family and friends, and threatening to get the other boys of the neighborhood to whip him if he did not bring in something."

Police Break Up School for Thieves.

"How much did you get out of the pawn money?" inquired the magistrate, looking over the desk at Benny.

"Two cents," answered the little prisoner, trying to hide his tear-covered face behind his elbow.

Beckie Hacken, the boy's sister and owner of the watch chain, told the magistrate that what the policeman had said about Benny was true.

"I shall hold them both in $500 bail for trial," announced Magistrate Pool.

"What?" cried Beckie in surprise. "You aren't going to make my brother go to jail, are you? I thought you were just going to punish the big boy, or I never would have told the police he took anything."

In an ante-room another boy was waiting, who maintained that he also was one of Goldberg's victims. He was Martin Buchner, 11 years old. He had been taken to court by his mother and sister when they learned that Goldberg had been arrested, as an additional witness against him. Last Thursday Martin took a ring from his mother, the girl said, and it was subsequently pawned by Goldberg.

Fifteen-year-old Elizabeth Murphy is in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. She is the youngest patient ever admitted to the alcoholic ward.

Colonel John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal collided with the schooner yacht Iroquois this afternoon, damaging the latter considerably. The Iroquois was coming over from Narragansett Pier to Newport, and was just coming to an anchorage in Brenton's Cove and had shot up into the wind to drop anchor, when the Nourmahal's bowsprit went through the yacht's mainsail, and the two yachts locked together. The Iroquois swung around on the Nourmahal, and the starboard rail of the schooner was smashed in. The crew barely managed to get their launch in board or it would have been also smashed to splinters. The Nourmahal was shifting its anchorage at the time and was under way when the collision occurred. Other than a few scratches the Nourmahal was not injured, but the mainsail of the Iroquois was torn to strips. The schooner dropped anchor and the steam yacht backed off. The Iroquois is chartered by E. B. Dahigren, who is summering at Narragansett Pier. It is not known as yet who is to blame for the collision.

Steam and Schooner Yachts Collide

Spies in the employ of the government of Colombia obtained information yesterday that a fruiter now at a New Jersey port has been engaged by the insurgents for a filibustering expedition.

Second Vice President James T. Harahan of the Illinois Central, who returned from Europe on Saturday on the St. Paul, and is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said tonight that the Presidency of the Southern Pacific has not been offered to him, as reported, and that the Illinois Central was not going to establish a line of steamers between New Orleans and South American ports.

Southern Pacific Presidency Not Offered Harahan.

While in Europe he completed a working arrangement between the Radcliff line of steamers and the Illinois Central to run steamers between New Orleans and Rotterdam with a guarantee of rates and trade. Mr. Harahan said:

"The Radcliff line now runs tramp steamers between these ports. When the line begins to work regularly in conjunction with the Illinois Central it will run three steamers a month on schedule time."

A whirlwind that revolved with the force of a hurricane gyrated along the Atlantic coast in the neighborhood of Atlantic Highlands yesterday afternoon. It had from all reports the right of way over practically all of its course except for a few minutes about 1 o'clock, when it had to sweep across the deck of the three-masted schooner Agnes E. Manson. It broke the enormous spanker boom in three pieces, snapped the spanker and main gaffs and mizzen topmast, and tore into shreds or carried away every one of the lower sails.

Vessels Encounter Whirlwind and Waterspout.

Captain Riddle of the British steamship Prince, which came into port last night, also had a rather rough experience with the storm. At 5 p. m., while he was off the highlands, he just managed to elude a waterspout that was apparently about twenty-five feet high, and that was traveling at a terrific rate of speed.

Through the rain that was falling in torrents about that time he made out the whirling column coming his way. Captain Riddle said that while he had never seen a waterspout so far north before he immediately realized his danger, put the helm hard a port, and rang for full speed ahead, and thus barely managed to escape the column as it passed.

Thousands of pleasure seekers this afternoon witnessed a thrilling rescue by a policeman of two men named Macy and Simmons from drowning. The men hired a boat for a row up the Hudson. While changing places the boat upset. Policeman Mills heard the shouts of the people, and, rushing down to the water's edge, threw off his helmet and coat and plunged in.

Policeman Bravely Rescues Two Men.

Macy had already sunk a couple of times when Mills succeeded in getting a firm grip on his collar and towed him in unconscious.

In the meantime Simmons had been struggling hard to keep afloat, encouraged by the crowd. Again Mills jumped in, but when he came alongside of Simmons the latter threw both arms about his neck. Both men sank, but as they came to the surface Mills succeeded in wrenching himself from the drowning man's grasp, and, holding him at arms length, started for shore. By this time the tide had swept them up to the point, and it is likely that both would have gone down had it not been for the timely arrival of Charles A., Gerber, a butcher, in a boat. He extended an oar to Mills and dragged both him and Simmons into the boat, where they fainted from exhaustion. The policeman is in a critical condition.

It came out today that the man whom Herman Ridder, leader of the German-Americans, wants to see nominated for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket is ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly of the Supreme Court.

German-American Leader Favors Daly for Mayor.

Mr. Daly is a member of the Greater New York Democracy. He sat on the platform at the Carnegie Hall meeting at which that organization was formed, and he made a speech there, in which he said that he was willing to do all that he could for the cause of honest and decent government.

Mr. Ridder, according to his friends, wants to see Mr. Daly at the head of the ticket, and thinks that he is a man who can be supported by the German-American faction without loss of self-respect. This faction of the race, Mr. Ridder declares, is by far the largest that there is, and he says that it casts 34 per cent of all of the votes in the City of New York. He thinks the fact that Mr. Daly was badly treated by Richard Croker in 1898 will also operate to strengthen him in the mind of the public, and that he will surely win.

"As a result of the toss of a coin, I think I've found the man who is to be the greatest tenor singer in the world before long." This remark was made today by Giacomo Minkowsky, composer and friend of Mme. Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, and many other opera singers. He referred to Guillaume Duchesne, until recently a waiter in Delmonico's. The latter says positively that Duchesne has a voice such as has not been possessed by a dozen singers since singers have been recorded—a voice essentially Italian; the kind that Italians have been wont to say was "lost." Duchesne has been selected for the $2,000 scholarship in music offered by Edouard de Reszke. Minkowsky overheard him singing in a cheap French restaurant.

Composer Thinks He Has Found a Great Tenor.

A peculiar accident occurred on the Long-branch division of the Central railroad. An east-bound Long-branch train struck a bull which was in company with a cow. The latter was some distance away when the engine struck. The bull was hurled high in the air. When it came down it struck the cow, knocking it into the ditch and killing it instantly. The bull was again struck by the engine and landed in the ditch, where it lay for some time, but finally got up and began to graze as if nothing had happened.

Bull Struck by Train Kills a Cow.

It took ten Hoboken policemen an hour today to capture John Woods, a young man made insane by the excessive smoking of cigarets. The greater portion of the time a policeman was swimming about in a pool of muddy water chasing him. The pool resulted from Saturday's storm. It is about the size of two city lots and eight feet deep.

Officer Swims to Arrest Man Made Mad by Cigarets.

Patrolman Murphy weighs over 300 pounds. He waded into the pool up to his waist and tried to get the young man out, but he refused to be caught. He would swim out to the middle every time the officer entered the water. The patrolman, who is a powerful swimmer, took off his uniform and plunged in. The officer was not able to get hold of the youth. The patrolman was handicapped by his weight, and the youth was the better swimmer; when cornered he would dive under the officer and emerge in the middle of the pool.

Word was sent for more help, and eight more policemen came. Then Murphy went in again. The chase continued for forty minutes more. The officer was pretty well blown and exhausted when the young man was induced to leave the water.

George Westinghouse, who on his return from England yesterday refused to discuss the affairs of the District Underground railway of London, of which Charles T. Yerkes is in control, changed his mind today. He said that in view of some statements which had appeared in print he thought the public might as well have the matter straight. He went on to say that there were no differences between Mr. Yerkes and himself, and that Mr. Yerkes has awarded to the British Westinghouse company the contract for the 30,000 horse-power engines and generators for his Metropolitan District railway.

Westinghouse Talks of Yerkes' London Railway.

On the question of a certain spirit of hostility which, according to some London dispatches, is said to have developed in that city against the American control of the Metropolitan District road and against the improvements on the same by American companies, Mr. Westinghouse said:

"While it is true that some hostility has been displayed, this really does not amount to much. The public wants the improvements that are now under way, and while they might prefer to have them as the result of British enterprise, they are glad to have them regardless of the source."

Rheumatism more painful in this climate than any other affliction, cured by prescription No. 2,551, by Elmer & Amend.

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7.15 PM DULUTH AND SUPERIOR EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Sioux City, Missouri Valley, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
8.00 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Escanaba, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Madison, Kasota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM DAKOTA EX. Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
11.30 PM PACIFIC EX. Sioux City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 9.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

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UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, North Dakota, July 6, 1901. Notice is hereby given pursuant to instructions and in accordance with the direction of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the second section of the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), that the land in the Fort Stevenson abandoned military reservation, North Dakota, embracing portions of township 147 North, Ranges 84, 85, 86 and 87 West, of township 148 North, Range 85 West, containing 45,886.72 acres will be offered for sale, in tracts of the smallest legal subdivisions, at this office commencing on the 2nd day of October, 1901, at 10 a. m., to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than the appraised value, nor less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.
ALEX. C. McGILLIVRAY, Register.
JOHN SATTERLUND, Receiver.
Approved,
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SLICKERS. Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., August 19, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, August 27, 1901, for delivery at either the Chicago, Boston, New York or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Department, of 10,000 Yellow Oilcloth Pommel Slickers, Flashband, or equal, conforming to sealed sample. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Particulars and blanks for proposals will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Slickers," and addressed to Colonel E. B. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster.

A Good Investment.
An advertisement in The Tribune is a good investment

BRITONS ADMIT DEFECT IN NAVY.

German Criticism of Recent Maneuvers Accepted as Justified.

EXPECT LIPTON TO WIN.

Englishmen Already Wondering What They Will Do with the Cup.

MINING STOCKS AGAIN DULL.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—The severe criticism of the recent British naval maneuvers which have been published by the Berlin newspapers is the subject of some comment here, and many naval men hold that the German critics' strong remarks were on the whole quite justified.

The failure of the home defense fleet on the occasion of the maneuvers must be attributed in some measure to bad strategical training of the officers in routine work and in the handling of ships. British sailors have possibly greatly improved, but there is too much time wasted on such unimportant matters as changing clothes, cleaning paint, and polishing metal, which could be more usefully spent in securing fighting efficiency.

Nothing is done to teach strategy to British naval officers and in this respect the arrangements of the Admiralty closely resemble those of the War office.

Undoubtedly the recent maneuvers were of crucial character, and it is an open secret that they have caused disappointment in the highest quarters.

No patriotic Briton could be expected to agree with the German critic when he expresses the opinion that in view of an Anglo-French war a powerful, well directed French fleet would keep the upper hand in the English Channel, but at the same time unprejudiced observers readily admit that England's navy is not so efficient as it might be.

Sure Lipton Will Win.

Englishmen are confident that Sir Thomas Lipton is going to win the America Cup with his new Shamrock. Already suggestions are being freely made as to what he ought to do when the famous trophy is in his possession. For one thing he is advised, in the event of victory, to ask the New York Yacht club to consent to vary the deed of gift. It is considered unfortunate that competition in sport should be so largely competition in expenditure. The argument is that there would be just as much room for originality in design in races between 30 or 40 footers, which could be built for comparatively trifling sums, as there is in matches between those gigantic 90-foot cutters which cost a fortune to build and which are, as a rule, short lived.

Mine Shares Are Dull.

When Lord Kitchener's banishment proclamation was published the Stock Exchange jumped to the conclusion that the Boer war would end on Sept. 15, and south African mines were at once roused from their torpor. For, however, people are beginning to realize that the end may not be before 1902, and the mining market has consequently fallen back into a lifeless and dull condition. Greater facilities will probably be granted gradually for increasing work on the mines of the Rand, but the companies have many difficulties to contend with before the industry will again be in full swing. Among these is the all important labor question, for the natives are afraid of being molested by the Boers, and it is not to be expected that they will leave their kraals until peace is absolutely assured.

I. N. F.

FRANCE WINS PAPER VICTORY.

English Opinion Declares the Sultan Carried His Point in Controversy Over the Quays.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—Although French papers hail Turkey's yielding as a great triumph for France, it is felt in London despite considerable satisfaction over the outcome, that there is a grave doubt as to whether France has achieved more than a paper victory.

The British theory is that M. Constans really wished to force Turkey to purchase the quays, which are notoriously unremunerative. The Sultan has avoided this, thus securing the practical results, while leaving to M. Constans the empty congratulations.

How the Sultan Yielded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—The events leading up to the settlement of the quays controversy are told in detail, as follows:

M. Constans, the French Ambassador, sent a note to the Porte last Thursday to the effect that he would leave Constantinople on Aug. 26 unless the French claims were settled.

Thereupon Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the French Embassy and informed M. Constans that the Porte had abandoned the idea of purchasing the quays, first, because convinced that the purchase would be a bad speculation for Turkey, and, second, on account of the financial difficulty involved, as the Ottoman government had no hope that the Paris market would take up a loan to cover the purchase.

M. Constans then gave the Ottoman government until Monday (tomorrow) to issue an Irade granting the Quays company full rights and indemnity for the two years during which the company had been deprived of those rights.

Sultan Yields at Last Moment.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A semi-official communique gives the final stages of the Franco-Turkish settlement. On Friday M. Constans, the French Ambassador, received a telegram from Foreign Minister Delcasse stating that the French Government considered that the Sultan's prolongation of his equivocal attitude did not become the dignity of France and invited M. Constans to leave Constantinople.

When the Sultan was informed he returned to the Quays company the full enjoyment of their rights.

M. Constans has claimed an indemnity, the amount of which has not been fixed, for the suspension of the company's rights. The question of the liquidation of the private debts will be reached immediately by the Turkish Ministers and an imperial irade will be issued tomorrow.

MORMON ARRESTED IN HUNGARY

Missionaries from Utah Church Not Permitted to Seek for Converts in Danubian Kingdom.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Vienna says that Matthew Hackey, a Mormon missionary from Salt Lake City, has been arrested at Debsenvar, Hungary, for seeking to make converts. He will be expelled from the country.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION FOR DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

While the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were at Rolurua, New Zealand, on the tour which is to bring them to Canada Sept. 15, they witnessed a Maori haka demonstration, the like of which had never been seen. The Maoris assembled from the remotest parts of New Zealand, 5,000 in number, and were encamped for weeks rehearsing the ceremony, which was performed by 2,000 picked warriors, most of whom were stripped to the waist. Fourteen tribes were present, and seven participated in the haka and war dances, while three tribes furnished the girls for the poi dances.

The Duke and Duchess entered the Royal pavilion wearing kiwi mats as cloaks and carrying greenstone battleaxes, to the huge delight of the Maoris. Every item in the program was loudly applauded in the Royal pavilion. Tribe after tribe advanced at a run in response to a challenge delivered by a chief throwing down a spear, and after the exercises retired, cheering for the Duke and Duchess.

The chiefs presented the Duke with a canoe representing that in which the first tribes reached the shores of New Zealand 500 years ago. After each display they advanced to the Royal pavilion and laid at the feet of their royal visitors valuable gifts of kiwi mats and greenstone goods, together with charms, costumes, and weapons. The picture was sketched on the spot by a London Graphic artist.

EARL'S WIFE SHOWS ANGER

MRS. RUSSELL SAYS HOUSE OF LORDS DENIED FAIR TRIAL.

Woman Married in Nevada by the English Nobleman Writes to the Newspapers Declaring That the Home Secretary Was Not Justified in Refusing to Grant a Pardon to Man Now in Jail for Bigamy—Says Her Marriage Was Valid.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Earl Russell's wife, whom he married in the United States, has written to the newspapers, declaring that the Earl was not granted a fair trial by the House of Lords, and that the Home Secretary was not justified in refusing to grant the petition for his release.

The petition for the release of Earl Russell was signed by 800 men and women, and in addition there was presented to the Home Secretary a statement signed by three doctors favoring the release of the prisoner on the ground that his imprisonment was injuring his health.

The letter of the Countess, which is long and reproachful, accuses the government doctors of merely gazing at the Earl for a few minutes outside the prisoner's room. She says that they did not take his temperature or pulse. She proceeds:

"I have discovered that the sentence was all cut and dried before the trial. The governor of the jail was instructed as to the time when he was to come to the House of Lords for the prisoner, and a room had previously been prepared for him in the jail.

"The trial was so hurried that no extenuating evidence could be forthcoming. Some of the Lords have complained since that they were rushed.

"I have expert information from America as to the validity of our Nevada marriage, which, if the government had allowed us time to produce, would have given the noble Lords courage to say one word in favor of a man who is persecuted because he preferred a wife to a mistress."

CZAR'S RECEPTION PROGRAM.

President of France to Meet Russian Emperor on a Battleship, with Fleet as an Escort.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The provisional program adopted for the reception of the Czar and Czarina on their forthcoming visit provides that their Majesties will be met by President Loubet off Dunkirk. The President will be on board a battleship, which will be escorted by the entire northern squadron. Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau and all the other Ministers will be present.

The Czar and President will review the fleet, and will afterward take luncheon on the battleship.

The date of their Majesties' arrival probably will be on Sept. 19. The party will go in the afternoon to the Compiegne Palace and the next day will witness the close of the maneuvers of the army of the east, which will consist of 100,000 men, who will attack a supposed strong position held by an imaginary enemy.

The remainder of the program, it is believed, will include a visit to Paris, luncheon at the Russian Embassy, and a gala dinner at the Palace of the Elysee.

Czar to Start Wednesday.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, will start for Copenhagen on Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FIRES SWEEP OVER RUSSIA.

City of 50,000 People Wiped Out—Imperial Forest Burned—187 Villages Destroyed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Fires that have been unprecedented for their vastness have swept over the provinces during the summer, causing damage that is estimated to amount to $50,000,000.

A quarter of a million acres of timber in the imperial forests has been destroyed in two months.

The Town of Penza, capital of the government of the same name, which had 50,000 inhabitants, has been practically wiped out. The people fled and slept in the fields and empty railway cars.

There was suspicion that the fires were caused by Jewish incendiaries and there has been considerable Jew baiting in consequence. The districts afflicted comprise 187 villages.

GROWTH OF RAILWAYS ABROAD.

Official Figures on Total of Mileage and Construction in 1899 Are Made Public.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.—At the close of the year 1899 the mileage of the several European countries of railroads was as follows:

	Miles.	Constructed in 1899.
Germany	34,069	600
Russia	28,745	2,164
France	26,852	317
Austria-Hungary	23,670	736
Great Britain	21,790	125
Italy	9,827	5
Spain	8,301	145
Sweden	6,702	310
Belgium	3,871	66
Switzerland	2,355	38
Roumania	1,932	25
Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumania	1,912	...
Denmark	1,775	150
Holland	1,715	9
Portugal	1,470	...
Norway	1,240	...
Greece	605	12
Servia	360	5

Taking into consideration the number of miles compared with the area of territory Belgium is first, the others following in this order:

Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

With reference to the density of population the ranking is:

Switzerland, Denmark, France, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Great Britain.

CHINESE EDICTS ON THE WAY.

Li Hung Chang Assures Envoys at Pekin That More Punishments Have Been Decreed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Pekin says that Li Hung Chang informed a dozen diplomats Sunday that edicts in reference to the supplementary list of punishments and suspension of examination had been sent from Singan-Fu by government couriers, and were expected to arrive at Pekin next Wednesday. He further said that an edict prohibiting the importation of arms would be telegraphed immediately.

HICKEL MAY HAVE NEW TRIAL.

Reported in Berlin a Commission Is Investigating Charges Against Soldier Accused of Murder.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—An unconfirmed rumor is in circulation in Berlin that a military commission has gone to Gumbinnen, Prussia, to reinvestigate the charges of murder brought against Sergeant Hickel and Sergeant Marten in connection with the death of Cavalry Captain von Krosigk, charges which have already been the subject of two trials by court-martial.

PRINCE CHUN IN SWITZERLAND.

Brother of Chinese Emperor, En Route to Berlin, Compelled to Rest Because of Illness.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, and the members of the Chinese mission now on the way to Berlin to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister in Pekin, have arrived at Basel, Switzerland. Prince Chun, who is ill, will remain there for a few days.

PRINCE KILLED IN A DUEL.

Czar's Aid-de-Camp Shoots Alexander of Sayn and the Affair Ends Fatally.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg a duel with pistols was fought between Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein and Prince Anatole Barlatinski, the Czar's aid-de-camp, the former being killed.

REGIMENT GIVEN A NEW NAME.

Kaiser Changes the Empress Frederick's Hussars Into the Queen Augusta Victoria's.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Emperor William has ordered that the late Empress Frederick's hussar regiment shall henceforth bear the title of Queen Augusta Victoria's Regiment.

DELAREY WARNS BOERS.

BURGHERS TOLD TO DISREGARD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

British Commander-in-Chief Reports to the War Office That the Transvaalers Are Being Urged by Their Leaders to Continue the Struggle—Telegraph Wires Are Being Cut in Cape Colony and Natal — Dewet Again Busy.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—General Kitchener, under date of Saturday, telegraphs from Pretoria to the War office as follows:

"Delarey has issued a counter-proclamation warning all Boers against the last proclamation issued by me, and stating that they will continue the struggle."

Boer Activity Continues.

3 a. m.—South African dispatches show that the Boers continue active in Cape Colony. Sharp skirmishing has occurred near Uniondale, only a day's ride from the sea, while Commandant Schepper's commando is threatening the important town of Oudtschoen, thirty miles from the Indian Ocean.

In Brussels it is asserted that Commandant General Botha has ordered the Boer commanders in future to retain all captured British as hostages in case Lord Kitchener carries out the threat of his latest proclamation.

Delarey is one of the most capable and most reputable of Boer Generals, and Botha and Dewet are not unlikely to follow his example. Lord Kitchener will, therefore, have to persevere in his task of hunting down the men opposed to him.

Boers Destroy Telegraphs.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25.—The Boers have lately been destroying the telegraphs. Many of the main lines in the Cape Colony and Natal have been cut.

General De Wet is reported to be at Zastron collecting a force, which will include Porteus' and Kritzinger's commandos.

At Burgersdorp 247 second-class rebels have been disfranchised.

SAYS HE HAS REAL PORTRAIT.

Brantford, Eng., Man Claims to Possess Gainsborough Painting of Duchess of Devonshire.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—The Express prints a story to the effect that a lodging-house keeper at Brantford named Dawson has got what he claims is the real Gainsborough painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen years ago from the Agnews. Dawson's story is not convincing.

The painting conceded to be the real Gainsborough was recovered in Chicago several months ago and returned to the Agnews. Its identification seemed complete, although it had been cut down by the thieves. It was later reported sold to J. Pierpont Morgan.

JAPAN PROTESTS TO M'KINLEY.

Discrimination of United States Health Officers at Honolulu the Subject of Diplomatic Correspondence.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 26, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Tokio says that Japan has lodged a protest at Washington concerning the medical inspection by the United States quarantine officials of Japanese subjects arriving at Hawaii, declaring that the discrimination against the Japanese thus shown is incompatible with the friendly interests of the two peoples.

BIG DROP IN ALUMINIUM PRICE.

Remarkable Record Shown in Value of the Metal Since 1855 — Product Growing.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.—According to the statistical tables of the Metallgesellschaft of Frankfort-on-the-Main, the production of aluminium in 1900 was 17,035,062 pounds, against 29,242 pounds in 1885.

In this total of production the following works participated—viz.:

The Aluminium industry works at Neuhausen, Switzerland; Rheinfelden, German; and Lend-Gastein, Austria, with 5,500,000 pounds; England, with 1,100,000 pounds; France, 3,300,000 pounds; United States, 7,135,081 pounds.

One kilogram of aluminium—2½ pounds—in 1855 had a value of 1,000 marks (1 mark equal to 23.8 cents); in 1856, 300 marks; 1857, 240 marks; 1858 to 1886, 100 marks; 1886, 70 marks; 1888, 47.50 marks; February, 1890, 27.60 marks; September, 1890, 15.20 marks; February, 1891, 12 marks; July, 1891, 8 marks; November, 1891, 5 marks; 1895, 3 marks; 1898-'99, 2.20 marks; 1900, 2 marks.

Recently the price has declined farther, and it is believed that the demand has not quite equaled the supply. Germany imported in 1900 2,075,480 pounds and exported 500,000 pounds.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD LAKE VIEW | BAD CHICAGO AVE. | GOOD 14TH ST. | BAD HYDE PARK.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.
For Inagua and Hayti, 4:30 p. m.
For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.
For Hawaii, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, 12 p. m.
For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, 12 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

For Illinois—Partly cloudy Monday, probably occasional showers, Tuesday generally fair, light easterly winds.

For Indiana—Partly cloudy Monday, probably occasional showers, and Tuesday light easterly winds.

For Lower Michigan—Occasional showers Monday and probably Tuesday, variable winds.

For Upper Michigan—Showers Monday, Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers in eastern portion, variable winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Monday, Tuesday fair, variable winds.

For Minnesota—Fair Monday, warmer in western portion, Tuesday fair in eastern, probably showers and cooler in western portion, variable winds.

For Iowa—Fair Monday, except probably showers in southeast portion, Tuesday fair, with warmer in southeast portion, easterly winds, becoming variable.

For Missouri—Showers and cooler in western portion Monday and in eastern portion at night or Tuesday, variable winds.

For Nebraska—Fair, continued warm Monday, and probably Tuesday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 25, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	Weather.
Abilene	29.92	94	98	S.E.	...	...	Clear
Albany	30.06	74	80	W.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Alpena	30.06	70	74	W.	...	.11	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.96	76	84	S.W.	...	...	Clear
Battleford	29.88	76	78	W.	...	...	Clear
Bismarck	30.14	74	76	N.E.	...	...	Clear
Buffalo	30.02	72	74	W.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Boston	30.02	72	74	S.E.	...	.02	Pt. cl.
Cairo	30.00	82	88	E.	...	...	Clear
Calgary	29.80	72	80	E.	...	...	Clear
Charlotte	30.04	80	88	S.E.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Cheyenne	30.04	80	88	E.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Chicago	30.04	74	80	E.	...	...	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.08	80	84	N.E.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Cleveland	30.10	72	76	W.	...	...	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.02	76	80	E.	...	...	Clear
Denver	29.98	82	90	N.	...	Tr.	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.02	78	86	S.W.	...	.03	Pt. cl.
Detroit	30.08	72	80	S.W.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Dodge	29.84	92	102	S.W.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Dubuque	30.04	74	80	E.	...	.01	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.06	64	64	S.	...	.02	Rain
El Paso	29.90	92	94	E.	...	...	Clear
Edmonton	29.78	76	...	...	...	...	Clear
Galveston	29.96	84	88	S.E.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Grand Haven	30.06	70	74	S.	...	...	Clo'dy
Green Bay	30.10	72	80	S.W.	...	Tr.	Clear
Havre	29.86	92	92	S.E.	...	...	Clear
Helena	29.82	86	88	E.	...	...	Clear
Huron	30.04	84	92	E.	...	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	30.06	78	84	N.E.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Jacksonville	30.04	82	90	S.E.	...	Tr.	Pt. cl.
Kansas City	30.02	92	102	S.W.	...	...	Clo'dy
Lander	30.00	82	88	N.W.	...	...	Clear
Little Rock	30.02	88	94	S.E.	...	...	Clear
Marquette	30.08	64	66	N.E.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Memphis	30.02	86	90	W.	...	...	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.94	88	90	W.	...	...	Clear
Minnedosa	30.06	72	74	Calm	...	...	Clear
Montgomery	30.00	84	92	W.	...	...	Clear
Montreal	30.04	68	74	W.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Nashville	30.04	82	88	N.W.	...	...	Clear
New Orleans	30.02	82	88	S.W.	...	...	Pt. cl.
New York City	30.04	72	80	N.E.	...	...	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.06	74	82	S.	...	...	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.96	90	98	S.	...	...	Clear
Oklahoma	29.92	94	100	S.	...	...	Clear
Omaha	29.90	88	92	N.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Oswego	30.10	66	70	W.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Palestine	29.98	92	96	S.	...	...	Clear
Parkersburg	30.12	76	82	N.	...	.01	Clear
Philadelphia	30.04	76	84	S.W.	...	...	Clear
Pittsburg	30.06	76	80	N.E.	...	...	Clear
Pueblo	30.00	84	96	S.W.	...	Tr.	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.92	78	84	W.	...	...	Clear
Rapid City	29.96	82	94	S.E.	...	...	Clear
St. Louis	29.96	88	94	S.E.	...	...	Clear
St. Paul	30.02	74	80	S.E.	...	.34	Pt. cl.
Salt Lake City	29.90	84	90	S.E.	...	...	Pt. cl.
Ste. Marie	30.04	66	74	W.	...	...	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	82	86	S.E.	...	...	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	92	96	W.	...	...	Clear
Vicksburg	29.98	86	92	S.W.	...	...	Clear
Washington	30.04	74	80	W.	...	...	Clo'dy
White River	30.06	66	78	W.	...	...	Clear
Williston	30.04	82	84	S.E.	...	...	Clear
Winnipeg	30.12	72	76	S.W.	...	...	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Abel, Stephen, 48; 3614 Rubble-st., Aug. 23.
Anderson, J., 68; 3 Adams-st., Aug. 24.
Burke, Anna M., 42; 3345 Greenwood-av., Aug. 24.
Beck, John, 34; 11 50th-st., Aug. 23.
Bertsman, Edward, 25; 7214 Ashland-av., Aug. 23.
Bellert, Pauline, 31; 72 Gardner-st., Aug. 23.
Barry, Mary, 38; 2146 Congress-st., Aug. 23.
Basil, Chas., 49; 327 31st-st., Aug. 25.
Cain, Mrs. Louis, 37, 111 Watt-av., Sept. 1.
Enrich, Mary, 16; 33 Willcox, Aug. 23.
Fortelli, Mary, 1; 2613 Paulina-st., Aug. 23.
Foley, Michael John, 31; 131 Osgood-st., Aug. 24.
Halliday, Augusta, 49; 2072 Linden-av., Aug. 23.
Hickz, Frank, 2; 2301 Dearborn-st., Aug. 22.
Halverson, Mrs. Franke, 49; Presbyterian Hospital, Aug. 23.
Hale, Louis, 31; 3044 Lafin-st., Aug. 24.
Hopgood, Hamel E., 74; 4325 Ellis-av., Aug. 24.
Murrey, Edward, 56; 1326 Loomis-st., Aug. 23.
Minger, George, 47; 100 Wells-st., Aug. 24.
Peterson, Alice, 42; 3724 Washtenaw-av., Aug. 22.
Platte, Henry, 38; 57 S. Halsted-st., Aug. 23.
Patterson, J. S., 50; 3701 S. Halsted-st., Aug. 21.
Rink, Joseph, 69; 728 S. Morgan-st., Aug. 23.
Whitney, Hezekiah, 69; 1505 Fillmore-st., Aug. 23.
Zobel, Minnie, 68; 51 W. Randolph-st., Aug. 24.

DEATHS.

BASILE—Aug. 23, 1901, Charles, beloved husband of Mary Basile (nee Durkin) and father of Irene, brother-in-law of Mrs. James McLaughlin and Annie Durkin. Funeral from 837 71st-place at 10 o'clock Monday to St. Lawrence Church, by coaches to Mount Olivet. French papers please copy.

CARLBERG—Aug. 25, Esther, daughter of Mrs. Christina Stafsene Gyberg and native of Sweden, beloved wife of William Carlberg, mother of Anna, Marion, Elizabeth, Armond, William, and Herold Carlberg, aged 36 years and 7 months. Funeral from late residence, 1096 Osgood-st., Tuesday at 2 p. m. Member of Lincoln Hive No. 63. L. O. T. M. Interment at Rosehill.

DURLING—Aug. 24, Lyman Bradley Durling, aged 59, 6426 Ingleside-av. Funeral Monday, 3 o'clock. Interment, Oakwoods. Lyons and Clinton (Ia.) papers please copy.

FRANKLIN—Mrs. George W. Franklin, at home in Evanston, Sunday, Aug. 25, 3:30 p. m., aged 53 years. Funeral services at First Baptist Church Tuesday, Aug. 27, 2 p. m.

HOWE—Sunday, Aug. 25, Stephen Girard Howe, at his home, 4158 Berkeley-av., aged 50. Funeral Wednesday, 2:30 p. m. Masonic service. Interment at Oakwoods. Utica, N. Y., and Terre Haute, Ind., papers please copy.

GALLAHER—Wiley Gallaher, Aug. 24. Funeral from late residence, 206 S. Scoville-av., Oak Park, Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 3 p. m. Burial at Forest Home.

LYMAN—John Philip Lyman, son of Mary and Fred Lyman, Aug. 24, aged 8 months and 20 days. Burial from parents' home, 1919 Wabash-av., Aug. 26, 9 a. m. Carriages to Oakwoods.

MARTIN—Catherine, beloved wife of Patrick Martin [nee McDonnell], Aug. 25, at her residence, 91 Shoito-st., mother of James A., Mary E., Anna, Frank J., Patrick H. Jr., and Mrs. D. P. Duffy. Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock to Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

McCLURG—Aaron H. McClurg, Aug. 25, 1901, aged 51 years, beloved husband of Kate McClurg. Funeral from late residence, 419 S. Austin-av., Oak Park, Monday, Aug. 26, at 4 p. m. Burial at Pittsburg, Pa.

MELDRUM—Aug. 25, 1901, Jane, widow of the late Thomas Meldrum, at Joliet, aged 76 years. Burial at Rosehill Aug. 27, Tuesday, via C. & N. W. Ry., at 2:15 p. m.

NICOL—David Chisholm Nicol, at his residence, 511 Villa-st., Elgin, Ill.; father of James and Alex. Nicol of Chicago and Mrs. J. H. McGay of Oak Park. Funeral services Sunday, 4 p. m., at Elgin. Interment at Forest Home, Oak Park, on Monday, 11 a. m.

VIE LE—On Aug. 24, Catherine Vie La, widow of the late Edward M. Vie Le, at her residence, 112 N. 52d-av., Austin, aged 47 years. Funeral from above number 2 p. m. Monday, Aug. 26. Interment Forest Home.

WILCOX—Elizabeth E. Wilcox, wife of Henry M. Wilcox, Aug. 24. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 2 p. m., at the residence of her brother, A. H. Thacker, 4109 Drexel-blvd.

WINGATE—Albert Wingate, Aug. 25, 1901, at his home near Blue Island, aged 86 years. Funeral from late residence Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

UNDERTAKERS.

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Where climate gives the looking glow,
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Members of Hesperia Lodge No. 411, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at the lodge promptly at 2 P.M. on Monday, Aug. 26, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, A. H. McClurg. Carriages from the lodge to his late residence.
GEO. P. FRANCIS, W. M.
J. A. BARKEY, Secretary.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1901.

A Blow to the Large Billboards.

The report handed to Judge Chetlain by Master in Chancery Rush in one of the billboard cases is an initial step in the desired direction. It furnishes reason to hope that Chicago may be able to abate the advertising sign nuisance in time. While it does not touch upon the point of esthetics, and while it declares invalid the ordinance forbidding billboards near parks or boulevards, it upholds the one giving the city authorities the right to regulate street signs where they may be a source of danger to passers-by. This latter ground is sufficiently broad to cover the whole question. If it shall be determined that the city has power to regulate the size and location of billboards as a part of its function of protecting the public health, the esthetic phase of the matter can be dropped for the present. Mr. Rush's view is that boards seven feet high, erected so as to stand not more than seven feet from the ground, with a total surface area of not more than 100 square feet, and standing not nearer than twenty-five feet to the street line, would not be dangerous during high winds, and would still serve all reasonable purposes as advertising. Strict enforcement of such limitations would rid the city of some of the worst of the billboards that now deface the landscape. While this opinion still must be passed upon by Judge Chetlain, and must be tested in the higher courts, it is a favorable beginning, and may result in keeping the billboard nuisance within reasonable bounds.

Changing Inauguration Day.

A Chicago evening paper has brought up again the question of changing inauguration day from March 4 to some day at the end of April or the beginning of May, when the weather in Washington would be less inclement. Some members of Congress and other prominent men have written approving the plan. If they mean merely that the public reading of the President's inaugural address and accompanying ceremonies should be deferred for a couple of months later the suggestion is practical. The President could take the oath of office in private on March 4. He would be the Chief Executive just the same, whether he read an address or not. Then the inaugural formalities could be held in public on May 4 or any other day found suitable. It is true that the outgoing President probably would not be there to add interest to the ceremonies, nor would Congress be there. Perhaps the possible fine weather would compensate. If the advocates of a change desire, however, that the induction of the President into office shall take place on the later date they are seeking something practically impossible. The constitution says that each President shall hold office "during the term of four years." It would add two months to the term of one President to shift the inauguration day as proposed. To do that would require an amendment to the constitution, and such an amendment the States never would ratify—not because the people would object to the change, but because they would be indifferent. Only amendments forged in the furnace heat of war have much chance of adoption. It also would require a constitutional amendment to lengthen the short session of Congress by two months, as is proposed by some. Any attempt to secure such an amendment would result only in wasted time.

GIRLS PREFER THEIR OWN SEX.

A writer in the National Review sets forth some curious and amusing results secured by asking several hundred schoolgirls the following questions: "Which would you rather be, a man or a woman, and why?" There is a striking difference between the answers of the children in Germany, in England, and in the United States; also between the answers of the little girls of New England and of Indiana. Apparently the farther West one comes the higher is the estimation in which womanhood is held.

In Indiana only 14 per cent wished they were men, and in New England 16 per cent. In England 34 per cent wished to be men, urging that men had a better time, more glory, and more money. In Germany most of the girls were not allowed to answer, but those who did so took the sober view that "it is wicked to wish to be a man." In Germany there were none who expressed a belief in the superiority of women. In England there were 4 per cent; in New England, 14 per cent, and in Indiana 34 per cent. Evidently the women of Indiana are of superfine material.

The reasons of the 85 or 86 per cent who were true to their sex are interesting if not alarming to the masculine mind. A large percentage, especially in New England, said they would rather be women because women are better than men. Twenty per cent of the Indiana maidens were glad they were not men because men's lives are so dull and commonplace. In general, the American girl seems to be convinced that "it is more important to be a woman than a man," and is determined to get her "share of the world" in spite of the men who own it. One says she would rather be a woman because she cannot be anything else, and she means to be "as good as a man, anyway." One is reminded frequently of Mrs. Poyser by the replies of the Indiana girls, of which these are delightful examples:

"Women are more industrious than men are.

"Women have good chances in life; they can be in any profession; or, if they do not want to be, they can marry and do nothing.

"I would rather be a woman, because they suffer more than men, and it is blessed to suffer.

"I was born a girl, and I shall have to be a woman, so there is no use in crying over spilt milk.

"A man can work harder, and a woman has more sense. If I wanted to be a man it would be no use, and men swear and spit on the floor, so I have not lost much.

"I would rather be a woman, as they have better chances in life as teachers in public schools.

"I would rather be a woman any day; men get drunk and steal, and they can't work or make children's clothes or do anything useful.

Evidently there is a hard time coming for American men when these frank-spoken Hoosier maidens grow to maturity. Their almost unanimous verdict on the comparative merits of men and women ought to cause the lords of creation to take a humbler estimate of themselves.

EUROPE VERSUS AMERICA.

Last year the total value of American exports was $1,457,700,000. Of these exports the United Kingdom took $631,200,000 worth and all continental Europe $504,900,000 worth. Therefore British legislation against American products would be a more serious matter than continental legislation. Furthermore, of the American products consumed by the continent cotton alone was valued at $155,400,000. American cotton is an article which European governments cannot afford to bar out. There are some other American products of minor importance the exclusion of which is not urged in any quarter.

Therefore the hostile tariff legislation of Europe of which so much is being said nowadays will by no means put an end to the consumption of American products by Europeans. It will, however, if enacted, decrease in some measure American exports of agricultural and manufactured products to Europe, and, unless other markets can be found, will harm American producers.

Such hostile legislation, if enacted, probably will not be permanent. To the extent that it is permanent the final consequences will not be so much felt on this side of the Atlantic as they will be on the other side. If continental Europe had one master, as it almost had under Napoleon, long-continued adherence to a policy of commercial exclusion might be looked for. It cannot be looked for while Europe is divided among many independent nations, rivals in trade and commercially jealous of one another.

Laws aimed at the exclusion of American foodstuffs are laws calculated to punish those who make them. The new tariff law which Germany is expected to pass will, by making food more expensive, diminish the efficiency of German labor and make it a rival less to be feared in neutral markets. Its inevitable effect will be to drive Germans from their country to this country. If the cheaper food is not allowed to go to them they will go to the cheaper food. America will gain consumers and producers.

As regards European legislation to keep out American manufactured goods in order to protect the home manufacturers, no one can gainsay the right of foreign countries to pass such laws. The United States has legislated persistently for the protection of domestic industries. It has done so assuming that in time these industries would be so well established they would need no protection and could defy competition. That has come to pass with certain industries. No amount of protective legislation, however, on the part of European nations can so develop and improve their iron and steel industries as to enable European manufacturers to get the better of American competitors in neutral markets. They have been distanced in the race. Whatever European nations do to decrease their ability to produce cheaply tends to weaken their ability to succeed in the neutral markets where the most strenuous trade battles are waged. If Europe shuts out improved American machinery, so as to preserve the home market for inferior homemade machinery, the productive power of Europe is diminished. It becomes less able to compete with the United States away from home.

The commercial warfare which it is alleged the great nations of Europe are preparing to wage against the United States will harm them far more than it will this country. Hence they will not wage it long if they attempt it.

LYNCHING AND CRIME.

Does lynching prevent crime? On the other hand, does it not promote crime? These questions have been asked many times but no satisfactory answer has been given to them. The conditions have now become so well marked and the relations between lynching and crime are so clear that it is possible to answer the first question in the negative and insist upon an affirmative answer to the second.

The number of lynchings during the present year to date has been ninety-nine. In no other year during the last decade has the number been so large during the same period. Of this total there have been thirteen in the North and eighty-six in the South. This is not stated invidiously, but because the relations between lynching and crime are most conspicuous and most easily studied in the South. If the theory of the advocates of lynching be true, then this unusual increase in the number of lynchings should have been accompanied by an unusual decrease in crimes committed. Has such been the case?

Far from it. While crime has increased all over the country it has increased most rapidly in the South, and in the four States, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, where lynchings are most frequent. In Mississippi the record of the last thirty days shows forty-five murders committed. In other States there has been a corresponding increase. Evidently lynching does not prevent murder. In the South criminal assault is characterized as "the usual cause" of lynching, though it is not so, murder being the principal cause year by year. Lynching, however, has been regarded as the remedy for that crime, but, instead of preventing or even decreasing it, it is rapidly increasing, and most rapidly in the sections where lynchings are most numerous and most barbarous. Is it not about time, then, for lynchers to ask why their prescription fails and for the people of the South to determine that the enforcement of law is a more effective remedy, and that the punishment of crime by the commission of crime is a failure wherever tried?

There is an incidental view of this same question which should attract the attention of law-abiding people in the South, and in the North, too, for the North is not altogether guiltless. That is, that while lynchers are developing crime of every kind among the low, and ignorant, and brutal, they are at the same time brutalizing and degrading human nature and arousing passions and desire for vengeance which have not the remotest connection with any feeling of justice or any desire for punishment. The logical outcome of all this is that in some sections of the South lynching has become a pastime, and it matters little whether the victims are guilty or not, if they are only black. The last lynching reported was in Texas, and the wrong man was lynched. Not one of the three men lynched in Pierce City, Mo., the other day was guilty of the offense charged against him. Their murders were the outcome of the thirst for excitement and the gratification of a savagery which has been aroused by frequent lynchings. There are signs, however, that the law-abiding people are beginning to assert themselves. It is high time.

CRUISING CALLOUSES.

The outings which put callouses upon the hands—and iron into the muscles—will always have distinctive elements of superiority; but whether, on the whole, they are increasing may be an open question. As the frontier has slowly given way to settlement, the mountain trip, with pack saddles, and cooperative campfire cooking, has given place to jaunting parties lodged and fed at hotels or at "halfway houses," and even "camping out," with its hard work and independence, has, perhaps, declined during the last decade in favor of servant-managed "cottages."

Self-sufficing cruising parties, however, have probably increased in recent years, at least on the lakes. While the palatial steam yacht of the millionaire, with its hired officers, crew, and servants, has multiplied along the Atlantic coast, the sailing yacht, owned, perhaps, by a modest club or rented for a few weeks and manned by the pleasure party itself, has likewise multiplied on the lakes. Indeed, it now saves the latter from what would otherwise be an almost total absence of sails.

It may accommodate but a half dozen in its shallow cabin, or it may even be a mere catboat, with a tent stretched over the cockpit for the night. Its pleasuring occupants, however, are officers, crew, and chef combined. They study the chart, lay their courses, identify landmarks, read the barometer, watch the skies, "make" the harbors, and "find" themselves in food—or at least their specialists in the various lines do these things. Roughened hands and aching backs follow, of course, as do ravenous appetites. But callouses and responsibilities are a part of "the royal sport" and of its incomparable power of diversion.

If vacations in general are becoming more and more a matter of exploiting other people's labor, the self-sufficing cruising party is becoming an increasingly frequent as it is a welcome summer sight among the islands and resorts of the great lakes.

HOUSEHOLD LABOR PROBLEM.

The hired girls having been "organized" the suggestion is made that organization be met by organization, and that the housewives form their union. It is alleged that if there were an amalgamated association of employers it could discuss with the working girls' union the problems of kitchen labor and come to a common understanding. This is a well meant suggestion, but it lacks practicality.

Individual housewives have been discussing for many years with individual cooks, parlor maids, and other household employés all the questions which it is proposed that these two associations shall talk over. These heart-to-heart talks between employers and employés have been productive of little good. They have not led to increased efficiency of labor or to greater willingness to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

The difficulty which confronts housewives in this city and elsewhere is that of having to deal with labor, much of which is unskilled, but which pretends to be skilled, and demands as high wages as if it were skilled. To make matters worse, many of these unskilled workers are not willing to be taught. They resent the suggestion that their employer knows more about cookery or waiting on a table than they do.

A large percentage of the men who work at trades are willing to learn. They know that they increase their earning power thereby. Not so the women who follow the trade of housework. This is due in part to the fact that they do not mean to stay at service all their lives. They expect to marry after they have saved up a little money. Usually they do, and sometimes get husbands who spend their money and then beat them. Then they are sorry that they did not stay at work.

A considerable number of the household workers in Chicago are nomadic as well as unskilled. They will not stay more than one or two weeks in a place. They wander from one household to another, not with the expectation of bettering their condition, but driven by an ungovernable love of change. They cannot be induced to be stationary even when well paid and lightly worked.

If a working girls' union were to admit to membership none but trained workers so that evidence of membership would be proof of proficiency then that union would not be without value. But it lets in the unskilled as well as the skilled. A trades union requires of its members a certain degree of knowledge. This union does not. It will not make the girls any more competent than they are, and it will not be long lived.

This trouble about household service is not local to Chicago. It exists everywhere in this country and in western Europe. Probably it will last until men, who have been driven out of so many occupations by women, drive them out of the kitchen, and give the world decent domestic service. There is many a young man now slaving in a retail store who would get better wages and easier work if he would become a tolerably fair plain cook.

SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Americans are accustomed to regard the public school as the one reliable and universal cure for the evils of popular ignorance, and their faith has been justified in this country. But when it is sought to apply this simple panacea to Philippine conditions the task is far more difficult than the ordinary champion of public schools would imagine. Dr. Atkinson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines, is contending with obstacles of all kinds. The task of teaching the young Filipino idea how to shoot is one that well might dismay a stout heart.

There is a total absence of all the educational facilities which we are accustomed to take for granted in this country. There are no schoolhouses, no benches for children to sit on, no transportation facilities or roads for reaching the schools, no text books from which to teach. Even the tie of a common language is lacking between teacher and pupil in the case of the American teachers who are now going to the islands. Most of these teachers know but little Spanish; besides, only 3 per cent of the natives can speak Spanish. Of the thirty native dialects the teachers know not a word.

Dr. Atkinson has ordered many tons of American text books, but a primer in the English language is an occult thing to children who have never heard the names of the letters. Even the pictures are almost useless, because the objects represented are unfamiliar to natives of the tropics. Sanitary and toilet arrangements are unknown. In many cases the schools must be conducted in rented huts with dirt floors. In some districts children are prevented from attending because they lack the single cotton garment they are required to wear.

In spite of these and a score of other obstacles and annoyances the Philippine Department of Education is making progress. Dr. Atkinson began work with a single clerk and an interpreter, with half a dozen American teachers, in Manila. Villages were encouraged to supply native teachers and start schools. Some ex-soldiers and wives of army officers were appointed to help in the pioneer work. Gradually the work was expanded and systematized until at the beginning of June there were 150 teachers scattered over the island, teaching English and exercising influence over 2,000 native schools. The 800 new recruits now arriving at Manila will help matters along, though their task is not one to be envied. The women especially are likely to suffer from lack of comforts and from isolation in native towns. American ingenuity and perseverance may be trusted ultimately to solve the educational problem in the islands, but it will require time and sacrifices.

PRECINCT INSPECTORS CALLED FOR.

Early in May the City Council passed an ordinance directing the Mayor, on recommendation of the respective Aldermen, to appoint volunteer inspectors of street cleaning and garbage disposal in every precinct of the city and providing that such appointees should accept their office in writing, should report at least once a month "upon the work of street cleaning and garbage removal as done in their respective wards," and should "make suggestions as to such other matters as may tend to improvement of the service."

It appears, however, that the Aldermen have been neglectful in making recommendations to his Honor under this measure, and the Commissioner of Public Works has just addressed a letter to them urging them to submit to the Mayor the names of proper persons to serve the city in this capacity.

The regular officers of the city should in no degree consider their responsibilities lessened by this scheme or by any success under it. Its purpose is to assist, not to find a substitute for official service. It is certainly to be hoped that Aldermen will make a serious effort to find proper persons—not political heelers—in the precincts of their various wards who will cooperate in this plan to have a cleaner city. Let the Aldermen make up the lists.

STILL, it is the things you can't see in the ice that are the most dangerous.

HOW MANY times more have I got to tell you that my salary is only a beggarly $100,000 a year?—President Schwab.

AS TO his personal assessment, the irrepressible J. Alexander Dowie may take his choice between praying it down to the right figure or swearing it up to the right figure.

A STRAIGHT-HAIRED wife and a curly-haired husband have applied to New York surgeons for a change of hair. She wants bangs that will "fris," and he is willing to furnish the bangs and take straight hair in exchange. In these days of skin-grafting this ought not to be an impossible job.

AS TO the crumbling foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Sir Christopher Wren would have no trouble in establishing an alibi.

SAILOR-PUGILIST SHARKEY is talking through his spliced main-brace again.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON seems to feel it in his muscles that he is going to lift that cup this time.

IF all the insect pests were exterminated what would the various State entomologists do for a living?

THE Sultan of Turkey has no respect for an ultimatum that hasn't a rapid-fire attachment.

HONESTY is the best policy, but you could not run a policy shop successfully with it.

IF the Hon. Ban Johnson lives up to his convictions, Shugart's Serenade will be a dirge.

IT is a little difficult to see what any "general public" outsider has to gain by trying to stir up the South Chicago steelworkers to the striking point.

ONE of the latest probabilities is a chorus girls' union. Perhaps more respect will be paid to the chorus girls' kicks hereafter.

WOMEN who wear the stuffed carcasses of song birds on their hats should keep away from Lincoln Park until this matter is settled.

IT might improve the Commoner, however, if Mr. Bryan were to move to Chicago and edit it from here.

AS THE Louisiana Purchase Exposition draws nearer St. Louis will find fewer Chicago microbes in its drinking water.

THE able Democratic editors may be expected to assist, in their peculiar way, in the work of tranquilizing the Philippine Islands.

IN addition to Europe's other troubles the army of Americans that has been foraging over there for the last three or four months and paying liberally for the forage is returning home.

THE works of some of the naval historians may be classified under the head of "uneasy lies."

PROBABLY the men who make the most money out of the speak-easies are the silent partners.

THIS is the best time to see the Pan-American Exposition, and no true Pan-American who has the tin can afford to miss it.

A BAD piece of pavement is usually evidence that somebody's pocket has been provided with a good lining.

IF Andrew Carnegie could make it convenient to come back home now and then he would save the esteemed Pittsburg papers the trouble of keeping his address standing in type for use in their answers-to-correspondents columns.

GO AHEAD, Superintendent O'Neill. The man with the brown fedora says you are the main guy.

WHEN the smoke of several more tobacco crops has cleared away our neighboring republic of Cuba may be able to see where its real destiny lies.

THE potato has begun to show symptoms of a willingness to arbitrate.

THE more the world learns about George Eliot the more profound becomes the conviction that he was a great woman.

WE fear Professor Johnny Hand missed it a finger or two in his declaration that the taste for ragtime music was a thing of the past.

ANY kind of water in the mains would have satisfied the people who had to walk up a dozen flights of stairs last Saturday while the pressure was shut off.

The Watchful Brother.

It's heah I lives in my faith en hope—
En I ain't been lynch wid de white man rope;
Day by day
I goes my way,
But I constant still fer ter watch en pray!

It's heah I lives f'um sun ter sun,
En I ain't been shoot wid de white man gun;
De race I ride,
En I stems de tide,
But I sleeps wid one eye open wide!
—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

An Easy One.

Mrs. Graves—"He is so cold! It is dreadful! I sit all the evening playing upon the piano, and he sits in his chair and never utters a word the entire evening."

Mrs. Wyse—"Sits and hears you play all the evening? Why, you silly woman, it is evident he loves you to distraction."—Boston Transcript.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

SUMMER DAYS AT GRAND MARAIS.

We were late in reaching Grand Marais because of a stop of an hour or more at Gooseberry River. No railroad skirts Superior's north shore between Duluth and Canada, and until two years ago the 150 miles of shore was unmarred. Split Rock, one of the most charming camping grounds on the lake edge, is now a hideous place. A dam pens the trout stream that once debauched noiselessly, and a temporary railroad runs into the interior, where the pines are slaughtered. An ugly-looking locomotive puffs on a trestle, and every square yard, for acres about, of what was once enchanted ground is now defaced by log huts and piles of lumber camp rubbish. Unlike Goldsmith, the lumberman touches nothing that he does not disfigure or render unsightly. I like a barn yard and the healthy, if strong, odors it gives forth, but a lumber camp is a dirty, ill-smelling place at best; and when one finds it covering a memory-treasured trout stream, it is tenfold uglier.

Gooseberry River is now another pimple on nature's once fair face. There is the same group of eyesores—trestle, locomotive, log huts, and rubbish. There being no wharf the Argo's nose was pushed into the gravel of the beach, and acres of hay and potatoes were unloaded, with great sides of beef and other hearty things for the hungry lumberjacks.

As nobody is in a hurry to get down the shore these stops agreeably punctuate the trip—except for the passengers that have no staterooms and are waiting for more fortunate passengers to vacate. When it is not cutting across bays the steamer keeps within pistol shot of the shore, and few more beautiful panoramas are unrolled before the tourist's eye. For the most part the shore is stony rock, with an occasional beach and is timbered every mile of the way. Back from the lake a short distance is a high ridge, which begins at the St. Louis River, near Duluth, and ends at Pigeon River, on the boundary. Here and again a peak of some significance breaks the sky line, and the Sawtooth Mountains add to the prospect for hours.

When night falls and some passenger has parted with one of the comfortable deck chairs, it is an excellent cure for that tired feeling to sit at the stern and wonder how many stars there are in the sky. The nights are clear and cold up this way, and all the stars are on duty. Many that swing low one may make a first acquaintance of, and the larger ones are reflected on the calm surface of the lake. One might almost take the belt of light stretching into the south to be the moon's reflection; but it is Jupiter's. And from the shore, when the breeze is blowing thence, comes the spicy breath of the balsam.

Twenty miles or so away the Grand Marais' light joins the firmament of stars, and passengers that are making their first trip to that point begin to get their "duffle" together. After an hour or so they conclude that distances on the water are deceptive. But we finally round the lighthouse and enter one of the best harbors on the great lakes and tie up at a wharf that is lighted mainly by the stars.

The average tourist seems to think that Grand Marais is a summer resort of considerable magnitude, with unlimited hotel accommodations. It looks large on the time card—much larger than Pork Bay or Gooseberry River. But some score of passengers that debarked with us discovered that Grand Marias has two hotels, one containing seven rooms and the other in process of building; and, as the seven-room hostelry had fourteen people in it, the score or so of tourists stranded on the wharf were "up against it." They finally shouldered their traps and followed a swinging lantern along the rickety wharf and into the gravel of the "street" and in some fashion disposed of themselves for the night.

We had neglected to send word to Bob Paine, who keeps the seven-room inn—though it wouldn't have done any good if we had—and, with numerous others, we were compelled to put up with a former subject of King Oscar, who is finishing an alleged hotel of logs. We were inclined to be fussy—people that are going forth to "rough it" usually are—but "travelers must be content," as one philosophical wayfarer observed upon a time.

By daylight Grand Marais is seen to be picturesque. It is likewise quaint, quiet, and soporose. The "business part" of the town is upon a spit of land that puts out into the lake a few hundred yards south, ending in a mass of trap rock running east and west. This ledge, with another across the bay, landlocks the harbor; and off the mouth of this harbor the government has this week finished a $30,000 breakwater, to curb the violence of the southwest gales. And so "the wind may alter twenty ways," and a tempest may howl from any quarter, yet the harbor, half a mile wide, is as serene as a millpond.

On the wall above my head as I write, is the work of a dreamer whose dream, I hope, will not come true—at least not until this quiet, out-of-the-way place has ceased annually to attract me. This dream is on paper. Around the harbor shores "dock property," with five "proposed slips." Back of this is a "proposed railroad"—I wonder who proposed it—and there are proposed streets and avenues, and proposed business blocks, and proposed this, that, and the other. It is a large proposition.

Just now—and long may it wave!—the business part of the town consists of Mayhew's store, the postoffice and store attached, and the only drug store in Cook County—one too many, as the natives fairly reek with health. One would hardly put Paine's hostelry in the business part of the town; for the less business Paine does the better he likes it. He has lately discovered that there are easier ways of making a living than running a hotel without domestic help, and he is going to let go. He has grown a-weary of waiting table, doing chamber work, splitting wood, carrying water, answering questions, and sitting up for the boat. Some men are naturally lazy.

It is difficult to get domestic help up here, and still more difficult to keep it. The average kitchen maid isn't fond of scenery, and there are no policemen here. As a result, a landlord is compelled to rely on the poor Indian of untutored mind, who quits work as soon as she has acquired four dollars, with which to purchase modern equivalents for the once alluring beads. She leaves, too, without warning. She sees a hand you cannot see which beckons her away; she hears a voice you cannot hear which says she must not stay. And this usually in the midst of dinner. You hear Paine swearing out in the kitchen, and you know that the noble red woman has taken her four dollars and screwed for her tepee. And that means that Paine has to wash the dishes in addition to his other chores.

Poor Paine! His is a strenuous life.

B. L. T.

PERSONALS.

Dr. C. A. Longden of Madison, Wis., has been selected to fill the chair of physics and astronomy at Knox College, Galesburg, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Charles B. Thwing.

Postmaster General Smith has promised Postmaster Robinson of Concord, N. H., to visit that city on Thursday of this week. He is interested in the postal service centering at Concord, and will be present at the State fair on "Grange day."

President C. K. Adams of Wisconsin University, who went abroad a little more than a year ago for the benefit of his health, will be home early in October. He writes that his health is restored, and that he will be able to resume his work at the university.

Former Judge Logan Bleckley of Charlesville, Ga., who attended the University of Georgia last term in order to brush up on mathematics, will become a student again next term. He has solved the mathematical problem in which he was interested, and is now in search of information on other topics.

George Smith, the English publisher who died recently, was fortunate in most of his publishing enterprises, but all his fortune was not made in the old house in Cornhill or in the more modern one at Waterloo place. It is not generally known that Mr. Smith was originally one of the owners of a mineral water of familiar name. The capital employed was not large, but he retired from the partnership with a check for £75,000.

CAUGHT IN THE CROWD

A MODERN KNIGHT ERRANT.

Two North Side women went out to a western suburb last week to a luncheon. As it happened, only one of the women took her purse with her. They got back to the Union Station about 5 o'clock. As they climbed up the steps to the street level the purse-bearer made the alarming discovery that she had been robbed. Neither of them had an extra penny with her, and as that time of day there were no acquaintances down-town on whom they could call for a loan.

As the two women were discussing their predicament in a troubled way, sufficient, apparently, to attract attention, a little newsboy stepped up to them. He saluted in military fashion and said:

"Excuse me, ladies, have you lost something?"

"Yes," said the loser. "I have lost my pocketbook and all my money." Then she turned to her companion and went on: "What on earth are we to do? We can't even take a carette home."

"If I can be of any service, ladies," said the small boy, with the bare feet, "you may command me. Here is my card." And he produced a neatly printed card which read:

RICHARD MOONEY.
20 WEST ADAMS STREET.

"Why," said the lady, "we've lost our money, and we want to take the carette home."

"If you'll allow me," replied the newsboy, "here is a quarter, and I'll see you to a carette."

The astonished women accepted the loan

HAVE YOU LOST SOMETHING, LADIES?

of 10 cents, and the young gallant escorted them to the carette, saluting in military fashion as the clumsy vehicle drove away. Then he turned as suddenly to his regular business.

"All about the hurrible murder," he yelled, as if nothing had occurred to disturb the regular course of his business.

There are two women on the North Side whom it would be hard to convince that the age of chivalry has passed away. They believe that the knight errant who is looking for an opportunity to rescue ladies in distress is still among us.

HERE IS A NEW SCHEME.

Jeffords is a young lawyer, with a reasonably wide acquaintance. He was sitting at his desk the other day when a young man whom he had never seen before was ushered into his office. The stranger looked seedy, and when asked his name produced a dirty envelope addressed to the lawyer.

It was torn open and read. Jeffords' first name is John, but there are comparatively few of his friends who are accustomed to address him by his first name. The note inside the envelope, however, was extremely familiar.

"Dear Jack," it began. "This boy is O. K. He is in hard luck. I know all about him, and he is on the square. What can you do for him?" It was signed, "Ellings."

Jeffords sat still for a minute after he had read the note, trying to place a man by the name of Ellings who might possibly address him familiarly as "Jack," but he was unable to remember any such person. In fact, he could not remember that at any time he had ever met such a man.

"Where," said Jeffords, finally, "did you meet Mr. Ellings?"

"I have known him for a long time," said the youth. "He told me that if you could not help me to work at once you might at least advance me money enough to carry me over Sunday."

"But where did Mr. Ellings write this note?"

"Over in his office in La Salle street. I

"THIS BOY IS O. K."

stopped in to see him and he said at once that he knew the man to help me out. Then he wrote this note to you."

"I'll tell you what," said Jeffords, after he had puzzled over the note in vain for some time, "if you will come back at 5 o'clock I'll call up Mr. Ellings in the meantime and see what we can do for you."

The bearer of the note went out, but failed to come back at the time set, and now Jeffords is wondering whether he has discovered and escaped a new scheme for swindling susceptible people.

SLANDER ON CHICAGO WAITERS

The man who tells this story is, of course, a New-Yorker. He tells it solemnly, and expects people to believe it. Chicago people will at once recognize it as a slander. But it may as well be told once for all.

The man who tells the story was stopping for a few days at one of the fashionable hotels on the avenue. One day a Chicago young woman and her mother were taking luncheon with him. During the meal the young woman said something about the drive through the South parks. The New Yorker man had never been outside of the business center of Chicago, and had an idea there was nothing worth seeing elsewhere within the city limits. But as his guests grew enthusiastic he finally decided that he would go and see for himself.

"Will you take a drive with me and show me the wonders you describe?" he asked his guests.

They consented, and he beckoned to the waiter. He declares now that he had noticed beforehand that the waiter seemed extremely green. As for the waiter, he blames it all on the New York method of pronouncing the English language. At any rate, when the waiter approached the man from New York gave him an order.

"Get me a brougham," is what he declares he said.

The waiter looked a bit puzzled, and a moment later he was seen in somewhat anxious communication with his chief. Then he disappeared from the room. When he came back he advanced and solemnly laid on the table before the man from New York a brand new whisk broom.

The waiter declares that is what was ordered as near as he could make out. And the New York cynic asserts that he needs no further proof of the fact that Chicago people still stick to the old-fashioned "hack" when they ride to and from the railroad stations.

A SOCIAL CATASTROPHE.

This is a terrible tale. The worst thing about it is its truth. It happened a week ago on the South Side. A woman of some social prominence recently moved into a new neighborhood, and among the first of her neighbors to call was an elderly maiden lady who is supposed to be somewhat "difficult." The next week after the call the newcomer decided to return the visit. She dressed herself in her best, and, as the house was only a

"HERE IT IS, SIR."

couple of blocks away, started to walk over. Hardly had she started when she felt something out of order with her hat. She clutched the hatpin and moved it several times in a vain attempt to locate and stop the trouble. Still she felt there was something the matter.

The maiden lady on whom she wanted to call was at home and she was promptly ushered in. A moment after her hostess came into the room the trouble under her bonnet commenced with redoubled vigor. It was so much worse than it had been before that she felt she could stand it no longer, and, accordingly, made a full and frank confession of her woes.

"Excuse me," she said, "but something is the matter with my hat. If you will pardon me I'll take it off and see what is the matter."

The hostess gave her permission and the hat was unpinned and taken off. As it left her head a life-sized mouse jumped out and ran across the carpet to the protection of a curtain.

Guest and hostess both screamed and climbed up to the tops of the chairs on which they had been sitting.

"O, forgive me!" cried the stranger. "I can't imagine how the horrid thing ever got into my bonnet."

"Well, I'm sure," said the ancient maiden lady, "I don't thank you for bringing mice into my house."

And since then a certain coolness exists between two fashionable South Side households.

A LIFE-SIZED MOUSE JUMPED OUT.

Work of Scientists.

A Yale professor, so he claims, cut a rattlesnake and an adder in two and sewed the rear half of the adder to the front half of the rattlesnake, the combination living as one snake. He does not say whether he made a successful snake of the front half of the adder and the rear half of the rattlesnake, but certainly the rule ought to work both ways. But is there any demand for more varieties of snakes? Science might better employ itself sewing front halves of other people to some of our professors.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Lucky Fellow.

"What if tomorrow is Jack Hungerby's birthday?" demanded old Gotrox. "You're surely not hinting for money to buy him a present?"

"Oh, no," replied his wilful daughter. "I intend to make his gift myself."

"Indeed! Why should you trouble to make anything for that worthless fellow?"

"You misunderstand me. I'll put it more plainly. I intend to make myself his gift."—Philadelphia Press.

The Modern Author.

His pen that never lacks for ink
He drives with eager clutch;
If he should ever stop to think
He couldn't write so much.
—Washington Star.

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"HERE IT IS, SIR."

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

AURETTA ROYS ALDRICH WRITES ON HOW TO LIVE LIFE.

Author Ventures on Such Questions as "Rhythm in the Universal Law," "Relation of the Conscious to the Unconscious Activities," Etc.—Vitality Breathes Through the Work—Promise of Pastoral Atmosphere Fulfilled in "Four Leaved Clover."

Auretta Roys Aldrich, in writing "Life and How to Live It," has ventured—not without warrant—upon such questions as "rhythm the universal law," "the rhythm of the human body," "the breath," "the voice," "the relation of the conscious to the unconscious activities," "habits of nerve waste," "instinct," etc.

The book is the work of an experienced, reflective, and sincerely religious person, who, if she regards the soul with reverence, has little less respect for the body which holds it. That both shall be preserved from defilement and developed to the best of their capabilities is evidently her code. Her directions in regard to the training and care of the body are explicite and evidently practical.

Mrs. Aldrich is evidently one of the "wise women" to whom years have brought knowledge and power, not discouragement and weakness, and her vitality and good will breathe through the book. (Drexel Biddle, publisher, Philadelphia.)

The promise of a pastoral atmosphere held out by the title of "Four-Leaved Clover," Maxwell Gray's latest novel, is generously fulfilled by the story itself, albeit the tale is a thought more frankly melodramatic than other fiction by the same author. Its earlier incidents take their smoothly winding way through many familiar phases of English country life, and the later action transports the hero to the wars and back again to the well earned reward of valor. A particularly malignant villain, who is somehow tolerated in gentlemen's houses, does his worst to obstruct the course of true love as favored by the four-leaved clover, but the shoulder-hitting heroine, who shows throughout as a young person amply able to take care of herself, disposes of him in a summary and characteristic manner, and he subsequently repents and reforms. The book, without possessing excellence in a measure calculated to enhance the author's reputation, will provide an evening's pleasant reading. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Books Received.

"Crankisms," by Lisle de Vaux. Henry T. Coates & Co.

"Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia." D. Appleton & Co.

"The Rubaiyat of Mirza Menin." Henry Dieudorf Shepard.

"Pitfalls of the Ballroom," by George P. Hall. Laird & Lee.

"The Personal Edition of George Eliot." Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The New South Africa," by W. Bleloch. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"An Eton Boy's Letters," by Nugent Bankes. Cassell & Co.

"Cant and the Canteen," by S. B. Dexter. The Henneberry company.

"My Lady Isabel," by Mabel Dibble Taylor. G. W. Dillingham company.

"Equal Partners," by Howard Fielding. G. W. Dillingham company.

"How to Work for Christ," by R. A. Torrey. Fleming H. Revell company.

"The Life of Dan Rice," by Maria Ward Brown. Published by the author.

"Three Years in Alaska," by Herman Carpenter. The Howard company.

"The Life of Dan Rice," by Martha Ward Brown. Published by the author.

"The Death of the Gods," by Dmitri Merejkowski. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Mystery of Baptism," by the Rev. John Stockton Axtell, Ph. D. Funk & Wagnalls company.

FOREPAUGH-SELLS CIRCUS PITCHES TENTS IN CHICAGO.

Arrives in Three Long Trains and Is Moved to Grounds at Wentworth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

It is scarcely more than forty years since Adam Forepaugh, a Philadelphia butcher, took possession of a small menagerie to satisfy a meat bill for animal supplies, thus starting in a business that gave him a worldwide reputation. Yesterday the combined Forepaugh and Sells Bros.' circuses arrived at Englewood in the middle of the afternoon on three long trains and were unloaded and transferred to the exhibition grounds, Thirty-fifth and Wentworth avenue, without the slightest hitch.

The circus this year promises to live up to its reputation. There are the usual new wonders—Minting, the man who rides a single wheel up a steep spiral to the top of the tent and down again—the ten Picchianas, who do wonderful acrobatic feats; little Dolly Julian, who is but 16 years old and already classed as the greatest of all women bareback-riders. There are the five Potters, who do all manner of things in the air.

Hassan, a gigantic Egyptian, is one of the new features who attracts attention. He is 8 feet 2 inches tall, and is said to be larger than Cheng, the great Chinese. He wears a No. 18 shoe and his finger is as long as an ordinary man's hand.

BASEBALL BY OPERA SINGERS.

"King Dodo" and "Explorers" Companies to Play at American League Grounds Tomorrow.

The baseball game at the American league grounds tomorrow afternoon between the "King Dodo" and "The Explorers" teams will take the form of a theatrical outing. The game will be for the comic-opera championship, Joseph Herbert donating a silver cup as the trophy. All the girls from each of these companies will be there, and many of the members of the other companies playing at the leading theaters in the city will be present.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This dress, suited for a small dinner, is of pistachio green China crape. The skirt and corsage are incrusted with écru guipure, with

PRETTY DINNER DRESS.

applications of foliage designs in embroidered muslin. The corsage is slightly décolleté, and the collar is of guipure.—New York Herald

CHICAGO WOMAN MAKES DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE

Mrs. Cody made her initial appearance as a vaudeville entertainer yesterday at the Masonic Temple Theater. She sang the contralto role of Julia, from the second act of "Martha," with the Preisch Quartet.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Green Pocketbook.

BY MRS. MOSES P. HANDY.

[Copyright, 1901.]

As she entered the car almost every one smiled; she looked so young and pretty and happy. Giles Hammersmith rose and offered her his seat. She took it with a blush, a protest, and a "thank you." Giles walked to the end of the car and turned so that he could see her. As she searched her pocketbook for a nickel he noticed what tiny hands she had, and then his eyes fell on the purse. It was made of dark green leather, with silver corners, and was dainty enough for a Princess, as, indeed, was everything about her, from the crown of her fur-trimmed toque to the tips of her well-fitting boots.

"She is the prettiest girl that I ever laid eyes on," thought Giles. Yet he knew dozens of pretty girls, not to speak of his own sister, Dorothy, who was a beauty and a belle.

Common politeness compelled Giles to look away, lest the pretty girl should become conscious of his gaze, yet he eyed her furtively from time to time. At Forty-second street she motioned to the conductor to stop the car, and, gathering up two or three little packages, she alighted. Giles followed. The next street was his destination, and he thought that he might discover where the girl lived without going much out of his way.

Quite a number of women left the car at the same corner, and Giles stood back to allow them to pass. When his foot touched the pavement she was gone, but on the ground lay her green pocketbook.

Ah, here was a clew! Giles put the pretty trifle in his pocket. It was useless to try to follow its owner in the dusk and fog.

Arrived at his own home, Giles examined the pocketbook and its contents. It held but little money, a $2 bill and a few pennies, but there was a tiny handkerchief and some calling cards. The handkerchief was unmarked; the cards read: "Miss Lucie Manners, 408 Osage street."

"'Lucie,' that's a pretty name. Rather French. It just suits her."

Investigation proved that 408 Osage street was not in Chicago. So Giles advertised the pocketbook. Days passed, and the advertisement was unanswered.

"Giles," said Dorothy one day, "Grace Judson wants us to dine with her next week to meet a Miss Florence Tyson. Do go, that's a good boy."

Giles hated dinners, and he rather ungraciously refused to yield to his sister's persuasion. The next day Dorothy was full of Miss Tyson—her beauty and her charms. Giles did not pay much attention to the rhapsodies, but, oddly enough, something that she said made him think of "Lucie Manners."

That very day a note came from "Lucie," Mr. Hammersmith's advertisement had at last caught her eye. The young lady lived in Detroit, and Giles resolved to restore the pocketbook in person, making an excuse of "business."

With some trepidation, Giles awaited Miss Manners in her own drawing-room. He started when she entered, for this girl was not the one of the street car. Explanations followed, the pocketbook proved to belong to Miss Manners, likewise the calling cards, but the tiny handkerchief was not hers.

"I was visiting my friend, Florence Tyson, in Chicago," said Miss Manners. "Our pocketbooks were almost exactly alike, and we managed to exchange them. Miss Tyson has told me that she did not discover the mistake until after she was on the street car on her way home. She had just seen me off at the railway station. Fortunately my ticket was in my satchel and not in my purse. Then Florence lost the pocketbook. It was odd that I should have seen the advertisement and not she, when it is she who lives in Chicago. I saw my name on a bit of newspaper which had been used for a wrapper. Then I wrote to you."

Miss Manners was talking a good deal, considering that she and Mr. Hammersmith were strangers to each other. Perhaps his breathless interest compelled confidence, and, after all, she seemed to be claiming another's property; how could she do less than explain?

When Giles left the green pocketbook was no longer in his possession, and his brain was in a whirl. "Florence Tyson"—that was the name of the girl whom his sister had wished him to meet, the one by whom she had been so fascinated.

"Dorothy," inquired Giles the next day, for he did not tarry in Detroit, "where did Grace Judson come across this paragon of yours, Miss Tyson? If she is a Chicagoan why hasn't one heard of her before?"

"She hasn't lived here long," replied Dorothy. "She used to go to school with Grace when they were little girls. Grace did not know she was in the city until she met her, not long ago, quite by chance."

By the exercise of a little diplomacy Giles succeeded in getting Dorothy to take him to call on Miss Tyson. And, lo! she proved to be "the unexpressive she."

"And did you really fall in love with me at first sight?" asked Florence three months later.

"At first sight," answered Giles, as he slipped a ring on her finger.

CHICAGOANS WED OVER LAKE.

Eighty-six Couples Married at St. Joseph, Mich., During the Week Ending Yesterday.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Eighty-six weddings were celebrated in St. Joseph during the week ending today. The following is a list of the Chicago brides and grooms:

Frank Cacioppo and Ida Engle.
John A. Stream and Elizabeth Hanna.
Emmet Henry Foster and Adelaide Reynolds.
Henry Eagle and Florence Holden.
Jacob Stamm and Lena Tascolini.
Mark D. Hunt and Emmie Martin.
Herman Lucht Jr. and Margarette Thullen.
Charles Sterrett and Rose Kenney.
Christopher O'Brien and Mary McGraw.
Daniel O'Brien and Jennie Commons.
Harry E. Crossman and Lillian E. Garland.
Charles Fuller and Adeline L. Smith.
Elmo Swem and Mary F. Redden.
George Farrington and May Haisler.
Frank M. Strubb and Osa Dowling.
Richard Eisenga and Ella Cadogan.
George B. Ferguson and Julia Eward.
Peter W. Kopperschmidt and Minnie Rapman.
Herman Michley and Kate Goodwin.
Charles F. Kortman and Dinah Snip.
Percy N. Barnes and Eunice P. Kowles.
Mark T. Glenns and Olive E. Snow.
Bert G. McComb and Anna M. Losher.
Franklin O. Edward and Gertie Young.
George J. Norton and Emma T. Randall.
Berton L. Nash and Grace J. Kirkland.
Ferdinand Haskell and Pearl Buske.
Martin T. Durren and Hattie Searle.
Henry O. Pleppler and Ada Belle Ormsby.
David F. Gunsgerg and Sadie M. Stevens.
Parker J. Teller and May F. Livingston.
E. Henry Olney and Nettie Ellen Hart.
John M. Cartney and Lillian M. Fay.
Morton P. Heuber and Jane M. Rigsby.
Louis P. Warts and Zoa G. Manager.
Pearl J. Commings and Maurine L. Smith.
Gilbert Remey and Ruth M. Wells.
P. Redford Allison and Maude E. Barthold.
Lewis G. Buck and Fannie L. Osberne.
Hanley G. Percell and Flossie T. Naughton.
Robert P. Everett and Louise Farrington.
Edward Copperman and Jessie Selverson.
Albert Petersen and Martha Johnson.
Philip T. Jones and Fernia Gerlsh.
Edward L. Wright and Alice Hayward.
Myron W. Thatcher and Helen B. Hughes.
Matt Wagner and Anna Miller.
William H. Rivers and Etta Arthur.
Julius Gross and Aurora Bessert.
Charles F. Webehard and Dora Wunnicke.
Chester N. Foss and Jessie R. Paul.
Arthur Belm and Mabel Sherman.
Charles Hinkle and Louisa Ott.
Clarence McLaughlin and Margarette Cartwright.
Walter A. Wood and Lilly C. Johnson.
Henry A. Jennings and Sarah A. Van Amen.
William E. Pilcher and Mittie Hess.
John E. Johnson and Louisa Carlson.
John A. Bailey and Alice M. Mayor.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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NOTHING whatsoever is likely to become known either through the medical papers or otherwise concerning the illness of the late Empress Frederick, and in deference to the wishes and pressing entreaties of his mother the Kaiser has resorted to the most extraordinary measures to insure the absolute discretion of the doctors and nurses who attended her, and to prevent any possibility of the veil of privacy with which her sufferings and the various phases of her malady have until now remained shrouded from being raised either in the interests of science or of mere curiosity.

The only indication as to the location of her malady is to be found in one of the bulletins issued shortly before her death, in which it was stated that the ailment from which she was suffering had now attacked the internal organs, the inference therefore being that the malady had previously been of an external nature. Beyond that, nothing definite is known, outside the immediate members of the family and the medical attendants, and everything that has been printed about the matter has been of a purely speculative and imaginary character.

Some clew to the terrible nature of her sufferings may be afforded by the fact that during the three months preceding her death the Empress would not allow even the oldest and most devoted members of her household, such as, for instance, Count Seckendorff, who had been with her for near forty years, and Baron Reischach, to enter her presence, declaring that she was anxious to live in their memory as she had been, and not as she was then. Even her daughters were only allowed to be with her for a few minutes at a time, although one or the other was always at the castle at her beck and call.

Around Kronberg they tell a story about how the Empress, at the beginning of the summer, realising the hopelessness of the struggle against death, and the impossibility of alleviating to any extent her dreadful sufferings, physical and also moral, determined to abandon the fight and to hasten the end by refusing to take any nourishment or remedies. So imperious was her will, so accustomed were those about her to obey her behests, that she lay for three days and three nights without any one, nurses, doctors, or her children, daring to approach her bedside, until at length Professor Renvers, the great German specialist, who had supreme charge of her case, arrived in hot haste from Berlin, and without paying any attention to her protests and commands gave her the necessary medical attention and nourishment, thus prolonging her life and likewise her sufferings until the beginning of the present month.

It is easy to understand the poor Empress' desire for secrecy with regard to her malady and to her sufferings. For not only was she a woman of extremely sensitive mind but she had, moreover, the experience of the scenes which marked the final stages of the illness of her lamented husband. She frequently declared that her grief for her husband had been rendered doubly hard to bear by the manner in which every stage and phase of his malady was made public and the subject of heartless newspaper discussions, it being impossible for her to open any paper without finding some analytical description of the disease, fortunate, indeed, when she was not greeted by the aspect of more or less horrible pictures showing its various stages and progress.

She likewise was wont to complain bitterly of the fact that immediately he had breathed his last his remains had been taken possession of by undertakers, photographers, embalmers, sculptors, painters, and officials of one kind and another in such a way as to make her feel that she was losing him a second time.

It was on this account that none but the doctors and faithful nurses who had attended her throughout her illness were allowed to take charge of the last sad offices after death, such as the preparation of the remains for the last sleep, the embalming, and the placing in the coffin. In fact, no strange hand was allowed to touch the body, nor was any stranger even permitted to see the corpse, this being in accordance with a promise which she had obtained from her son, the Kaiser.

If I draw attention to these things it is because we are certain to be favored ere long with stories purporting to be authentic accounts of her illness and of its various features, accounts written by men possessed of medical knowledge, and yet which will be purely and wholly imaginary. Of course, they will not appear in any German paper, since their publication there would inevitably be followed by the most drastic measures on the part of the police. But they are certain to be printed abroad—in Switzerland, France, Belgium, etc.—and it is just as well, therefore, that my readers should be warned against them.

Another reason why I have mentioned this is because it serves to show how cruelly the "anointed of the Lord" in the old world feel the absence of privacy and the fierce glare of publicity which does not respect even their most intimate sorrows, joys, and sufferings. For people possessed of any delicacy of mind, and who are in the least degree sensitive, it is something terrible to feel that every detail of health and sickness and the most intimate incidents of domestic life and of family relations are forever a subject of heartless discussion, publicity, and misrepresentation.

In response to an inquiry addressed to me by a reader, I have to say that a good deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the decision of the House of Lords sitting as a Court of Appeal in the suit brought by the Earl of Cowley against his divorced wife to prevent her from continuing to style herself Countess of Cowley, after having married afresh a commoner—namely: Mr. Robert Biddulph. The court declared that it was unable to decide whether or not the former wife of Lord Cowley had a right to continue to style herself the Countess of Cowley, that being a matter which the so-called Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, backed by the sovereign, could alone determine. But the Court of Appeal gave judgment to the effect that there was nothing to prevent the lady from using the name of Cowley without the title, since a name, unless it stands before the public as a synonym for a sauce or a soap, cannot be regarded as personal or legal property.

There is no legal obstacle in the way of any one styling himself Norfolk, Shrewsbury, Wellington, or Portland—by the name, in fact, of any peer of the realm, providing he does not make use of the title in connection therewith. Should he use the title also he will run up against that mysterious tribunal known as the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, and may be punished for breach of privilege by imprisonment and fine.

PREFER HATS TO CRITICISM.

Hinsdale Young Women Agree to Attend Church Bareheaded, but Courage Fails at the Test.

Either through shyness or fear of criticism, the Hinsdale young women and girls failed to make good their threat to attend church without their hats yesterday morning. One was seen to venture forth from her house hatless, only to dart back, and later appear with an elaborate example of the milliner's art.

The young women of the place are nothing if not stylish. They discovered that leaders at all seaside resorts were pictured in the surf, on the beach, in polo carts, and on the golf links hatless and with hair flying to the wind. Now, Hinsdale has no seacoast and no surf, but there is a golf club there, and numerous tennis courts, and the residents were startled one afternoon when they saw the young women start for the golf links without the customary headgear.

This began last spring, and the custom has continued through the summer. Finally one young woman dared the others to go to church without their "plumes and feathers." All accepted, and the time for their first appearance was set for yesterday morning. Then some one backed out. Another made some excuse, and still another, and so the project fell through.

Leaders at Willard Hall Meetings.

The following leaders will have charge of the noonday meetings at Willard Hall this week: Today, W. M. Bennett; Tuesday, the Rev. William L. Demorest; Wednesday, the Salvation Army; Thursday, the Christian Missionary alliance; Friday, Mrs. Abbey E. Church; Saturday, the Gideons, "Christian commercial traveling men."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Attractions for the Week.

Auditorium—"Under Two Flags."
Alhambra—"The Gamekeeper."
Dearborn—"The Explorers."
Ferris Wheel Park—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-House—"Francesca da Rimini."
Great Northern—Haverly's Minstrels.
Hopkins—"Queen of the Turf."
Masonic Temple—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"Way Down East."
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville and curios.
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Orpheum Music Hall—Burlesque.
Powers'—"Under Two Flags."
Studebaker—"King Dodo."
Sunnyside Park—Outdoor Opera.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Sans Souci Park—Vaudeville.
The Chutes—Vaudeville.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

Mrs. Hope Reed Cody at the Temple.

Mrs. Hope Reed Cody made her first local appearance as a vaudeville entertainer at the Masonic Temple Theater yesterday afternoon, and success attended it. Perhaps the week she and her companions of the Preisch Quartet spent at a St. Louis summer garden in preparation for the Chicago test gave her confidence in herself, for she sang as if unconscious of the presence of her friends in the audience.

The quartet of which she is a member is attempting a vaudeville departure. It intends to sing parts of familiar operas, and judging by the favor won by its presentation of a portion of the second act of "Martha," the idea is a good one, though possibly only for the large cities.

Mrs. Cody sang the contralto role of Julia, both with attractive vocal effect and with a touch of the understanding of an actress. Mrs. Alda Hemmi sang Martha's role, and the tenor and basso parts were taken by George Damerell and J. Allen Preisch. The picturesque costumes of the opera were employed. The singers were twice recalled, and of the warmth of the sentiment of the audience towards them there was no doubt.

The vaudeville bill on which the quartet was enrolled was one of the best of the Temple's season, being both varied and lively.

The Pony Ballet helped to the latter end. The eight English dancers were one of the distinctive features of the chorus of "The Casino Girl," when Mr. Lederer's company was at the Illinois Theater early in the summer. Now they have gone into vaudeville—independently, according to one report; under Mr. Lederer's direction, according to another. Their unique skipping rope dance was found to be the nucleus of their vaudeville act, though other dances and one song have been added to lengthen out their time on the stage. They were at a disadvantage yesterday—and will be during the week—on account of the cramped dimensions of the theater's stage, and because of its lighting deficiencies, but they got all of the applause they possibly could have desired.

Another act of a spectacular order was an exhibition in bicycle acrobatics by the three Merrills. One of the trio turned a complete somersault with his bicycle under him, and another hopped on one wheel of a bicycle to the top of a high stairway and then jumped the entire distance to the stage.

Marshall Wilder seemed to catch some of the spirit of his surroundings and inserted a new bit into his monologue. True, it was a small bit, but the sign is an encouraging one. It may presage a whole new monologue for him. The addition was an operatic burlesque, given with much drollery.

Charles Leonard Fletcher, instead of imitating actors, turned to men in other walks of public life for his models. He made up as Chauncey M. Depew and delivered a toast, and then he impersonated Admiral Schley, in that guise making a speech in which the real Admiral was defended. The audience evidently was of Schley sympathies, applauding both the name and the likeness of the commander of the Brooklyn.

The remainder of the bill comprised Will M. Cressy's one-act farce, "One Christmas Eve," played by Hal Davis and Mary B. Tracy; the Harts, bell players; and the Romalo brothers, acrobats.

Manager Wachsner Returns.

Leon Wachsner, manager of the German Theater company, which alternates between Milwaukee and Chicago, reached Chicago yesterday on his return trip from Germany. He spent the summer abroad securing plays and players, and he has returned well equipped in both regards.

The players comprise: Clairette Clair, from the Stadt Theater, Magdeburg; Angela Virag, from the Adolph Ernst Theater, Berlin; Milly Krause, Royal Theater, Berlin; Lotte Reineken, Royal Theater, Altenburg; Bernhard Wenkaus, Stadt Theater, Koenigsburg; Robert Hartberg, Berliner Theater, Berlin; Otto Pahlau, Schiller Theater, Berlin; Gustav Kleeman, Central Theater Berlin; and Hans Schenk, Stadt Theater, Hamburg. In the list of new plays are "Rosenmontag," "Der Leibalte," "Der Schoene Arno," "Schwank-Abend von Kadelburg," and "Der Frauenarzt."

Mr. Wachsner said that players were harder than usual to get this year, and he was inclined to congratulate himself on the success which finally attended his quest.

The annual German season at Powers' Theater will begin on Sunday night, Sept. 22, with the German original of "Are You a Mason?" as the play.

More of Under Two Flags.

The third presentation in a week of a version of "Under Two Flags" was made at the Academy Theater yesterday. Selma Hermann, who last year starred in a melodrama called "A Young Wife," was the actress to play the rôle of Cigarette. Owen Davis was the maker of the dramatization.

Francesca da Rimini Last Rehearsal.

The last rehearsal of "Francesca da Rimini" took place at the Grand Opera House yesterday afternoon, and at its conclusion it was said everything was in readiness for the opening performance tonight.

Haverly's Minstrels at Great Northern.

Haverly's minstrels, with George Wilson and George M. Dean as the chief members of the company, began a week's engagement at the Great Northern Theater yesterday.

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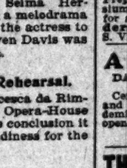

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	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	78	47	.624	Boston	60	62	.492
Philadelphia	69	54	.561	Cincinnati	51	67	.432
Brooklyn	68	54	.557	New York	50	67	.427
St. Louis	67	57	.540	Chicago	42	74	.362

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Games Today.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.

"Rube" Waddell, who was among the lost, strayed, or stolen on Saturday, appeared at the West Side grounds yesterday, armed with an affidavit, signed by the conductor, to prove that the train which bore him back from a fishing trip had been wrecked. Loftus accepted the excuse, put his erratic twirler on the firing line, and the 5 to 3 defeat of the St. Louis braves followed.

Before the game "Rube" asked Tom Hughes for his pitching shoes. They fitted to a nicety, and he had just enough bait left from his trip to cause the Cardinals to go after his curves, hook, line, and sinker. Six scattered hits was the total of their clubbing efforts, and but for a lucky home run by McGann, with a man on base, the count would have been identical with that of the day previous, for which Hughes drew favorable press notices.

Even McGann's home run was a four-bagger with a string tied to it, for Green experienced an attack of "mental" foozles" as Hartsel played the ball in to him and threw to third after McGann had already turned the bag and was tearing to the plate, whereas a throw to Kling would have nailed the venturesome first baseman.

Rube Sings the Ball.

Waddell was not long in strikeouts, nor did he seem to have any particular curve to fuddle the opposition, in fact, even his speed was less marked than usual. But "Rube" evidently cast some sort of a spell over the ball, for when it was struck it careened gayly to a Remnant fielder. Besides his pitching, Waddell was some stucks with the bat, and crashed out two singles, one of which was directly responsible for one, and indirectly responsible for three runs. Looking at the contest retrospectively, "Rube's" achievement was sufficiently meritorious to warrant him in asking President Hart for that $18.50 due on the Irish setter, in case it is delivered again today.

Murphy, who was on the slab for the visitors, did not have a glad afternoon. The ball-chasers did not bump him hard, but they bunched four hits into an inning with the only two misplays recorded against Donovan's tribesmen, and the result was a covey of four runs, which practically settled the pennant in the fifth inning.

To the credit of the Remnants, it must be said they played a good fielding game with the exception of Dexter's error, which in its tendency toward McCormick escaped without any errors. Barry appeared in the game in the third inning, relieving Raymer, who was sick but tried to play because McCormick still favors a lame leg, which gives him a sympathy-raising limp. Dexter was still at third, and good old Jack Menefee, than whom there is many a worse fielder, out in Dexter's garden.

Recording of the Runs.

For the first three innings the Cardinals went out in sequence. Chicago, just to serve notice of later happenings, hooked a run in the second. Doyle, as befitting the manager, dumped a short, innocent-looking little fly in center, and Heidrick, coming in on the run, bunted it over to left, Jack resting at second. Raymer pushed a sharp bounder at Kruger's unglovd hand, and reached second while Doyle scored. The three remaining batters were mixed.

Donovan's men were also idle in the fourth. Burkett opened with a hit to left similar to Doyle's, and reached second. Heidrick sacrificed him to third, and he scored on a "Texas leaguer" over McCormick's head.

In the fifth the Remnants jollied the scoreboard. Childs opened with a grounder, which Wallace fumbled. Menefee drove a line hit over Dexter's head for a base. Kling laid down a pretty bunt for Kruger, which he had beaten, when Kruger threw wild, and Childs scored, Menefee taking third. Waddell singled, scoring Menefee. Hartsel flied out, and Green perished in a puny grounder to Murphy. "Handy Andy" Dexter, with two strikes called against him, singled to center, and Kling and Waddell scored. Doyle flied to Heidrick, ending the Four-run.

St. Louis made its last runs in the seventh. With one gone, Kruger walked. Padden forced him at second. McGann drove the ball past Hartsel for a homer on Green's infield-team relay. Ryan filed to Hartsel. Here is the score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Green, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Heidrick, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Raymer, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	0	7	0	1	Wallace, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Dexter, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Kruger, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
McCormick, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Childs, 2b	1	0	4	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Menefee, ss	1	0	1	2	0	Ryan, c	0	0	4	0	0
Kling, c	1	0	4	0	0	Murphy, p	0	0	0	1	0
Waddell, p	0	1	0	1	0						
Totals	3	3	27	3	1	Totals	1	4	24	6	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Doyle, Raymer, Burkett. Home run—McGann. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick. Stolen base—Dexter. Struck out—By Waddell: Kruger, Murphy, Donovan. By Murphy: Childs, McCormick, Menefee, Waddell. Kruger [2]. Double play—Murphy, Doyle, Dexter. Passed ball—Ryan. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 7. Time—1:40. Umpire—O'Day.

Notes of the Game.

Patsy Donovan picked a foul fly off the right field bleachers in the third.

Despite the threatening weather, a crowd numbering 4,000 or 7,000, was at the grounds.

Ren Mulford, the veteran baseball critic, will come to the city today in his new position as baseball editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cincinnati comes today for a series of three games. School children and women accompanied by adults will be admitted free during the series.

Dexter's play, with the bleachers right off the rails, Burkett and Heidrick perished on foul flies, of one of which Dexter ran clear to the open, and over a bench, and on the other against the left-field 50-cent seats.

It was a tough blow for Donovan to lose two games to a last-end rally when St. Louis is in a fight for position. Still Chicago is also fighting for position, but at a different end of the heap. Patsy's team does not play with the confidence it showed on the last trip here.

LEADERS WIN AT CINCINNATI.

Dohesy, the Castoff, Again Pitches Well —Promising New Third Baseman for the Pirates.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 25.—Dohesy proved too much for the locals here today, but four scattered hits being made off of his delivery. Ritchey presented Harley and Crawford with runs by a wild throw into the bleachers, endeavoring to complete a double play. Gus Weyhing was served with a ten days' notice of his release. Young pitchers will be sent out from now until the end of the season. Both Fox and Mason played brilliantly this afternoon. Turner, who is being tried at third by Pittsburg, seems to be a find. A batted ball from Wagner's bat put Phillips out of the game, hurting him considerably. Attendance, 8,498. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	2	0	Clarke, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Beaumont, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Crawford, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Wagner, ss	1	1	1	4	1
Harley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	Ritchey, 2b	1	1	2	5	1
Fox, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Turner, 3b	0	1	1	4	0
Peitz, c	0	0	7	1	0	Phillips, c	0	0	4	1	1
Phillips, p	0	0	0	0	0	Doheny, p	1	1	0	2	0
Stimmel, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	0	3	27	9	0	Totals	6	7	27	18	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	—	6

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Wagner. Double plays—Wagner-Fox-Beckley, Wagner-Beckley. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Phillips, 1; Stimmel, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1; by Stimmel, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 1; by Stimmel, 3; by Phillips, 1. Passed ball—Peitz. Time—2:04. Umpire—Brown.

Three New Players for Cincinnati.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Mock and Reisling, pitchers, and Berry, shortstop, have accepted terms from the Cincinnati National league baseball team to finish this season and play next season with the Reds. The trio are the star bunch of the champion Bristol team of the Connecticut State league.

WHITE SOX GET PITCHER PIATT.

Former Philadelphia and Athletic Player Joins Manager Griffith's Staff in the Quaker City.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	63	41	.606	Philadelphia	54	49	.524
Boston	62	41	.602	Cleveland	49	53	.480
Baltimore	61	41	.550	Washington	43	57	.424
Detroit	54	49	.524	Milwaukee	36	69	.343

Games Today.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Milwaukee at Baltimore.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Manager Griffith today signed Pitcher Piatt, formerly of the Athletics. The latest acquisition to the White Stocking staff is a southpaw and pitched great ball early in the season, but was recently released by Connie Mack. Piatt is a product of the old Interstate league, where he first came to notice, three years ago. For two years he was with the Philadelphia National league team, but jumped to the American when that league entered Philadelphia.

The White Sox are resting in Quakertown today for the remaining three games of the trip with the Athletics. Tomorrow the champions will begin an attempt to duplicate their performance of the last trip here, when they took four straight from Connie Mack's team.

The present trip, including the game at Chicago with Cleveland, has been disastrous, Chicago gaining six victories and being defeated nine times. This makes it necessary for them to win all three games here to break even. Incidentally, Chicago was in the same fix on arriving here during the first invasion of the East, except that it took four games then and the champions turned the trick.

While Manager Griffith is not inclined to take a gloomy view of things the present condition of the team is enough to down almost any optimist. Griffith is satisfied with the infield, with Burke at short, but it is his pitchers that are causing all the worry. Until two days ago, and since the suspension of Katoll, there has been only two men who could take their turn on the slab. Since then Griffith has been forced out of the box with a broken finger and it is not known when he will again pitch. Callahan, however, has overcome his attack of stomach trouble and will fill in where Griffith goes out. But still there are only two twirlers.

The new man, Dupee, who says he never before in his life gave so many bases on balls as in the game yesterday at Baltimore, cannot be relied upon to win games. Despite this showing, Griffith has faith in him and will give him another trial.

"Grit" has received several letters and not a few telegrams requesting the services of Shugart for the remainder of the season, but, blacklist or no blacklist, the little shortstop will stay with the White Stockings.

BATTLES ON LOCAL DIAMONDS.

White Rocks Beat the Rochesters in a Slugging Match—Auburn Parks Down the Franklins.

The game between the White Rocks and Rochesters yesterday afternoon at Pfeffer Park developed into a slugging match, with honors about even. Pfeffer's team, however, did the more timely work and finally won out. Score:

White Rock.	R	B	P	A	E	Rochester.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, lf	2	3	2	0	0	Foy, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Holmes, 1b	4	3	16	0	0	Behm, ss	0	1	0	1	0
O'Connor, cf	2	4	1	0	0	Whalen, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Tyrrell, rf	2	4	1	0	0	Slear, 2b	2	3	4	3	0
Pfeffer, 2b	1	3	2	3	0	Clager, c	0	1	7	1	0
Burton, ss	1	0	2	3	0	Whitesell, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Geager, 1b	0	1	0	0	1
Adams, c	1	1	0	2	0	Dieters, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Fisher, p	1	1	0	4	0	Whitson, p	1	2	2	0	0
Totals	14	17	27	16	2	Totals	3	15	34	7	3

White Rocks	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	—7
Rochester	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Treadway [2], Burton, Slear. Three-base hits—Whitson [2]. Sacrifice hits—Adams, Holmes. Stolen bases—Holmes [3], Pfeffer. Struck out—By Whitson, 4; by Fisher, 8. Bases on balls—Off Whitson, 2; by Fisher, 3. Double play—Pfeffer-Holmes. Hit by pitcher—Burton, Foy. Umpire—Cantillon.

South Bend, 3; Spaldings, 2.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Smith outpitched Roach in a fine game today and the latter lost his first game of the season, the Greens winning from the Spaldings by a score of 3 to 2. The sensational base running of Vogt and the playing of Arndt and Getzein were features. Score:

Greens.	R	B	P	A	E	Spaldings.	R	B	P	A	E
Dreyer, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	Burg, as	0	1	2	1	1
Fuchs, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Clark, rf	0	1	0	1	1
Arndt, 1b	1	2	10	1	0	Dierkes, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Bryan, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Pickett, 2b	0	1	0	0	1
Vogt, 3b	2	3	1	3	1	Possehl, 3b	0	1	0	0	1
Andrews, c	0	0	5	2	0	Schlei, c	0	0	5	1	0
Smith, p	0	0	1	0	0	Scanlon, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Starke, c	0	0	4	1	0	Kelly, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Koehler, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Roach, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	3	7	27	12	2	Totals	2	4	24	6	7

Greens	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	3
Spaldings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Three-base hit—Possehl. Two-base hits—Smith, Arndt, Gertzeirich. Stolen bases—Vogt, Fuchs, Arndt, Getzein, Clark [2]. Vogt-Dreyer-Arndt. Struck out—By Smith, 4; by Roach, 9. Umpire—Coffey. Time—1:45.

Auburn Parks, 7; Franklins, 3.

The Auburn Parks won on their own grounds from the Franklins yesterday. The features were catches by Hughes, Cermack, and Wilson. Score:

Auburn Pk.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
Kenney, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	R. Wells, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Cermack, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Hughes, lf	1	1	1	0	0
O'Neil, 3b	0	1	4	1	1	Shultz, 2b	0	0	5	4	0
Guild, c	0	0	1	0	0	Hagarty, 1b	0	1	4	1	0
Hayes, ss	2	2	3	2	1	Goetz, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Holmes, 1b	2	2	8	0	1	Hibbard, c	0	1	11	4	0
Huber, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Garrity, 3b	1	1	1	0	1
Shultz, rf, p	1	1	2	0	0	E. Wells, ss	0	2	2	2	0
Wilson, p, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Corcoran, p	0	1	0	1	2
Totals	7	7	27	4	1	Totals	3	9	24	9	4

Auburn Park	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	—	7
Franklins	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3

Struck out—By Corcoran, 9; by Wilson, 6; by Shultz, 1. Wild pitches—Wilson. Passed ball—Hibbard. Bases on balls—By Corcoran, 4; by Shultz, 2. Innings pitched—Wilson, 6; Shultz, 3. Umpire—Oldfield.

Southern League.

AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	6
Little Rock	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4	12

Batteries—Shields and Armstrong; Allemang and Lynch.

Second game:

Memphis	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	—	7	0	
Little Rock	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2	4	

Batteries—Rhoades and Armstrong; Skopec and Lynch.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

Shreveport	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7	10
New Orleans	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8	11

Batteries—Butler, Scharfstall and McGuire; From, Kellum and Abbott.

EYES ON THE FUTURITY.

ATTENTION OF TURFMEN NOW TURNED TOWARD RICH PRIZE.

Only Four More Days of Racing Remain at Saratoga and Several of the Stables Have Already Been Shipped on to Sheepshead Bay—Much Competition for Jockeys to Ride in the Big Stake of Next Saturday—Winkfield May Have a Mount.

[BY T. J. GALLAGHER.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—There will be four more days of racing here, and then the thoroughbreds and their followers will move to Sheepshead Bay. A number of stables have already been shipped to quarters at Sheepshead and Gravesend. The starters at Sheepshead and Gravesend. The starters at Sheepshead and Gravesend. The starters at Sheepshead Bay—Much Competition for Jockeys to Ride in the Big Stake of Next Saturday—Winkfield May Have a Mount.

Madden were shipped this morning on a special train chartered by Whitney. H. T. Oxnard's Futurity candidate, Lux Casta, and another, trained by Peter Wimmer, accompanied them.

The meeting here has been a success, exceeding all anticipations, and there are assurances that next season's meeting will be one of the greatest ever held in the country. The association hopes to make Saratoga equal, if not surpass, any turf center in the world. Engineers are now at work preparing designs and lines for extensive changes and improvements, and the promise of those in control to restrict dividends to 4 per cent and apply any surplus that may accumulate to improvements and the racing fund suggests a racing ground and appointments of excellence, beauty, and magnificence, and purses and stakes of corresponding values.

The Futurity is the paramount topic here tonight. Everybody appears to have an interest in the rich 2-year-old event to be decided on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay. Additional interest was developed by a report from an apparently reliable source that Lester Reiff would arrive from England in time to ride Nasturtium in the race. Last year William C. Whitney brought Tod Sloan from England to ride Ballyhoo Bey, the winner, and this year, it was said, he was bringing over Lester Reiff in hopes he would perform similar service. Mr. Whitney, when seen, said there was nothing in the report.

Whitney's Many Candidates.

Whitney's Futurity contingent is one of unusual quantity and rare quality. He is the sole owner of Nasturtium, Goldsmith, King Hanover, and Pretorius, which are trained by J. W. Rogers and has an equal interest with John E. Madden in Yankee and Blue Girl, trained by Madden.

Nash Turner, who goes to Coney Island tomorrow morning, does not know what his mount will be. Rogers does not know how many the stable will start or how the mounts will be assigned, but says: "I guess it's a sure thing that Turner and Burns will each have a mount."

Madden has engaged O'Connor to ride Yankee, and expected to have Shaw handle Blue Girl. This evening it looks as if Mounce will pilot Blue Girl. Madden has a call on Mounce and may have to exercise it. He is a stanch believer in Blue Girl, will not admit that, well and fit, anybody's 2-year-old can beat her, and is anxious to have Shaw on her back. But Shaw is under contract to George E. Smith who owns Chilton, and a second call on the boy is held by Tom Walsh, who trains for Frank Farrell and Julius Fleischmann, owners of De Reske. It is not likely Chilton will start and probable De Reske will.

Madden is also handling Heno, which he recently sold to Clarence Mackay. Heno will be ridden by McCue, who is promised $5,000 if he wins.

J. Woods to Ride Barron.

J. Woods has been engaged to ride John Daly's Barron. He is to receive $3,000 if he wins and $500 if second or third. Bullman will wear the colors of August Belmont, and may be astride Masterman. Spencer expects to be in the saddle on James R. Keene's Telescope. If the latter does not start, Spencer will be on Perry Belmont's Numeral, reported to have worked three-quarters in 1:13 at Sheepshead last Thursday.

Odom is without a Futurity engagement, and may be given a mount on Caughnawaga, which will be started if the track be dry.

S. S. Brown will send Hyphen to the post. Who will ride that colt has not been ascertained. The Pepper stable may have a starter. If it does Beauchamp will have the mount. Ed Brown (Brown Dick) has not engaged a rider for Pentecost, which may be considered a sure starter. A. H. and D. H. Morris have Saturday and Dolce Far Niente eligible and ready, and will start one, perhaps both. No rider has been engaged for either. The Oneck stable has the Talisman as a probable starter, with L. Smith in the saddle. From present indications there will be about fifteen starters.

TROTTERS REACH PROVIDENCE.

Big Meeting Begins Today, Two $10,000 Stakes Being a Feature of the Week's Sport.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

Providence, R. I., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The trotting meeting which begins here tomorrow is the only one in the country where two stakes of $10,000 each—one for 2:14 trotters and the other for 2:10 pacers—are given, and in addition to these events which have attracted the attention of horsemen all over the country there are other classes in which all the good horses that have been performing elsewhere are entered.

Last week the meeting at Boston was deprived of the presence of several prominent stables for the reason that E. H. Harriman and other rich New-Yorkers who have stock farms near Goshen give a meeting there every year, and this season it conflicted with Boston.

There are three races to be decided tomorrow, the most important of which are the 2:20 trot and the 2:05 pace. In the former there are something like two score entries, but on the form of the horses thus far it would seem that Country Jay, All Right, Sally Simpson, and Iva Dee are the best four of the lot. So far as the races they have trotted are an indication, All Right has the best of it, as he went five hard heats at Brighton, all of them around 2:12, and at Boston the other day won a second heat in 2:09¼. Country Jay looks the second best on form, as he has won a lot of money in the big stakes for green trotters, but if Iva Dee goes steady horsemen think she has a great chance.

The 2:05 pace should be one of the best races of the kind this year. It is probable that Hetty G. will be the favorite, although she may have to surrender this honor to the Boston horse Royal R. Sheldon, as he won easily last week and is sure to be heavily backed. Hal B. has plenty of speed, but in his only start this year was distanced on account of a break. Edith W. has been pacing some in and out races of late, not having been in good form, but when right can go three times around 2:06. The same is true of Bonnie Direct, who was distanced last week. Riley B. won his race at Boston, but the time was slow, and even then it was necessary to wake him up in the stretch each heat. He worked a little here today and stepped a quarter in 20 seconds, showing that he has his brush.

PHILOSOPHY BY "THE PIKER."

Two-Spot Is His Limit, but He Believes in Playing Every Race and Tries to Beat the Favorites.

[BY THE PIKER.]

I hear a lot of these wise guys who go out to the track every Saturday afternoon on their day off say there's no use in trying to beat every race, but to wait for soft spots. Of course, that's good enough if you are in right, but I don't see any members of this wisdom trust stopping at the Annex.

I'm a piker and I don't deny it. A two-spot on a race is my limit, and when I bet a five-case note I'm plunging. I can't get out every day, but two or three afternoons a week don't fease the old man in this dull season, for he's a sport himself and don't think his clerks are going to ruin because they bet on the ponies occasionally. I'm sore on these four-flushers who take chances for thousands in wheat and corn and then kick when some poor John Hicks, getting $15 or $20 a week, wants to blow a little against the game.

But what I started to say was that I buck every race. A fellow's got just as much chance as waiting for these soft spots where, if you fall down, you're broke. Betting small money, a fellow may try to tip over the favorites, and that's the only chance to get away with anything. I don't want to beat a forty or fifty to one shot. I wouldn't know what to do with so much money; probably think I owned the lake front, get pinched trying to prove it, and lose my job. These little four and five to one boys are the ones for me.

Now, if there is any reasoning in racing why isn't that a good game. I go out with a $12 bank roll, two bucks to a race. There are three or four of the dogs that figure to have a chance. Probably the favorite has beaten the next two a length or so, maybe a nose or a head the last time out. All the wise guys want to play him. He's 7 to 5. The other two are 8 to 1, maybe better. Now, what's a length or more in a mile? That can be gained or lost right at the start. I watch the jockeys and take a chance and once in a while I land.

I don't claim to be losing the boss' time running over to a savings bank with my winnings, but I break about even on the season, can express my views fairly intelligently in any barroom discussion and have a mighty good time. Now, if I was betting $5 and $10 at a crack, I'd be playing favorites, soaking my rock half the time, and probably losing more than I do now.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens, allowances:

Lady Bird	104	Lucy Locket	100
Prince Webb	103	Hat Mitchell	100
Harry New, blk. c., by Pirate of Penzance—Barcelona	103	Faculta, br. f., by Florist—Adversity	100
Miss Anna Stevens	100	Lawrence M	100
Joe Brown	100	Jane Oaker	100
Mollie T	100		

Second race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

King Bermuda	103	Brief	93
The Phœnician	100	Senator Thompson	93
Halex	100	Faxton Boy	93
Little Singer	98	Brownie Anderson	91
Precursor	98	Little Duchess II	87

Third race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Rossfame	113	Herodiade	107
L. Samelson	107	South Trimble	107
Commissioner Forster	113	Thorolfe	104
Drummond	110	Blue Ridge	104
Rosewat	110	Evening Star	104
Emathion	110	Miracle II	104

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling, the Olympian Stakes, $1,000 added:

Candorian	115	Strangest	94
Malay	102	Havilland	91
Miracle	101	Senato	91
Constellator	94	Silurian	83

Fifth race, 1 mile:

Caviar	116	Arxregor	100
George Arnold	116	Kentucky Babe	96
Headwater	103	Artena	90
Sangir	101		

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs, selling:

Hart D	105	Wilonah	98
Miss Dare	104	Pristina	97
Suave	102	Utilise	96
Henry of Trastamare	102	Margie Davis	93
Andes	100	Emma C. L	89
Max Bendix	99		

Saratoga Entries.

First race, ¾ mile—Idle Ways, 105 pounds; Speedmaster, 106; Ringleader, 108; Ventoro, 108; Heroics, 103; James J. Corbett, 103; Annie Thompson, 96; Sadie Southwell, 98; Lizzie A., 92; Ondurdis, 92; Connie, 97; Welsh Girl, 87.

Second race, 1¼ miles, handicap—Decanter, 120 pounds; Carbuncle, 119; Kinnikinnick, 113; Latson, 108; St. Finnan, 97.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, fillies, the Kentucky Stakes, $1,000 added—Ice Water, 108 pounds; Katherine C., 104; Sister Juliette, 101; Lady Godiva, 99; Nanaimo, 99; Happy, 99; Mary Worth, 99; Amigari, 94.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Blueaway, 106 pounds; Oliver Mc, 103; Lee King, 103; Mercer, 103; Bounteous, 99; Althea, 99; Cogswell, 98; Thoroughbred, 96; Pleasant Sail, 90.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens—Corwin, 110 pounds; Jim Tully, 110; Knapsack, 110; Rag Tag, 110; Shandonfield, 110; Goldsby, 110; Broadstreet, 110; Meistersinger, 110; Irideschent, 110; Swanpoint, 110; Caithness, 107; Clipper, 107; Royal Sue, 107; Batyah, 107; Rockwater, 107; Trauer, 107; Tippetoes, 107; Emma A., 107; Messenger, 107; Successanna, 107; Ross Court, 107; Fontenix, 107.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Astor, 111 pounds; Sweet Tooth, 108; Blarneystone, 108; Sea-Foth Khan, 108; Cherris, 108; The Black Scot, 105; Federalist, 103; Satire, 103; Diffidence, 101; Anecdote, 99; Ante Up, 87.

Delmar Park Entries.

First race, 7 furlongs—Elsie Barnes, 94 pounds; Armand, 98; The Wag, Ladas, 103; Lord Neville, 108; Sedgwick, 108.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Clarina, 110 pounds; Miss Gaines, Crozier, Corinne C., 105; Varner, Ogle, Sandalia, 108.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Phosphorus, Satin Coat, 99 pounds; Eleven Bells, 100; Zazel, 107; Tickful, 106; Jena III., 110.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Jim Clark, 98 pounds; Cyrano, Tom Collins, 105; Verify, Peaceful, 108.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Sweet Dream, 90 pounds; Beana, 103; Crocket, 104; Meddlesome, 106; Peter Duryea, 108.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Miss Golightly, 102 pounds; Robert Jr., 103; Hazel Hughlett, Maud Wallace, Eight Bells, 105; Judge Pettus, 109; Randazzo, 110; Dandy Jim, 111.

Kinloch Park Entries.

First race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Golden Sceptre, 104 pounds; The Jefferson, 101; Reginald Hughes, Miss Liza, 96; Lady Montrea, 91; Monos, 96; Dalkeith, 91; Joe Coffin, 88.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Brannigan, 113 pounds; Herodes, Our Jessie, 110; Ravensborn, 106; Mary Grant, Frank Jones, 103.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Braw Lad, 115 pounds; Hi Nock-Er, Captain Gaines, Dousterswivel, 102; Irish Jewel, 99; Greetings, 97; Babie, 90.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Fleuron, 105 pounds; Horn, 104; Miss Conrad, 103; Hunting, Nettie Regent, 94; Little Tim, 89.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Boundlee, 111 pounds; Dr. Tarr, Hop Scotch, Chicquasbog, John, 107; Blossom, 105; Merriman, Likeness, 103; Alzura, 102; Aaron, Olekma, Jessie Achenbach, 100; Little Louis, 96; Glove, 93.

Results of Handball Games.

Handball games at Barry & O'Neill's court yesterday resulted as follows: Charles Butcher and Tony McGreery defeated J. Quinn and J. Roach, 21—17, 21—16; Thomas Sturch and J. Burke defeated Bryan McGreery and J. Sturch, 21—16, 21—17; Jack Curran and Leo Weber defeated James Foley and William Miller, 21—14, 21—15; Frank Dolan and John Kennedy defeated Frank Fitzgerald and J. Joyce, 21—14, 21—13; James Barry and William McGurn defeated Jack Healy and M. Garrity, 21—13, 21—11; James Burke and J. Kennedy defeated Charles Willard and Jack German, 21—16, 21—16.

RIVAL YACHTS TUNING UP.

BUSY WEEK FOR THE AMERICA CUP CONTESTANTS.

Constitution Will Prepare Daily for Formal Trial Races, Which Begin on Saturday — Shamrock II. to Take Daily Spins Over the Regular Course, Beginning Today—Sir Thomas Favors Early Trials to Avoid Possible Mishaps.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Cup defender Constitution arrived here this afternoon in tow of the tender Mount Morris and picked up its anchorage back of the torpedo station.

William Butler Duncan came down on it, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman. Constitution will be tuned up each day, weather permitting, from now on until the trial races, which begin on Saturday. Since Constitution has been gone from Newport the men from the torpedo station have blown up the lime schooner that was sunk near the yacht's moorings, so that there is now no danger of its striking in coming to its moorings.

Independence is still here, and for the last few days has done much practice sailing, so that the crew say it is in better condition than ever. During the week a slight change was made in its rig, the mast strut being changed for a larger one, that was placed higher up on the mast. Captain Haff has received no orders as yet as to the future movements of the yacht.

New York, Aug. 25. Sir Thomas L

MONEY IS EASY IN LONDON

LOANABLE CAPITAL PLENTY AND RATES FLUCTUATE.

Gold Rushes Into Bank of England from Many Sources—Discount Houses Endeavor to Hold First, Encouraged by Weakness in New York Exchange and Financial Standard Adopted by Austria-Hungary — Bank Reserve Touches High Point.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Times.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.—All week the supply of loanable capital has been sufficient to meet the market demands upon it, and, as nearly £750,000 in gold from various sources went into the Bank of England it has been impossible to keep loan rates firm. The cable rate has fluctuated between 1 and 1½ per cent, and during the last few days money has been often unlendable at a lower figure, while week advances have dropped to 1½ per cent.

Discount houses, nevertheless, have endeavored to keep the rates on bills firm, and refused "less than 2¼ per cent for ninety-day paper." They were encouraged in this attitude at first by the temporary weakness of New York exchange, which led them to fear gold exports were imminent, and by the action of Austria-Hungary. That state is now putting into effective operation a scheme establishing the gold standard, which has been legislated upon at various times since 1892, and, in pursuance to this policy, has been buying gold in our market at a price sufficiently above the Bank of England buying rate to divert a large enough proportion of the bullion on its way to produce uneasiness.

Bank Return Affects Market.

Thursday's bank return, however, showed that the reserve had risen to the highest point since the end of 1898, and I think the inflow of gold from abroad and the return of coin from circulation will make the stock of bullion larger than it has been since March 31, 1897.

These facts proved too strong for the market, and, as continental exchanges continued still in our favor, a complete change in mood became apparent. Instead of looking for the speedy return of dear money, the opinion now is that credit will remain cheap until near the end of the year, and that discounts consequently will be allowed to fall a further fraction or two.

The grounds for this belief seem slender when all things are considered. Europe certainly will have to import a good deal of wheat to make good her shortage, and it will depend greatly on the amount of American finance paper in existence here and on the continent whether this creates a large demand for gold or not.

Should gold be wanted, another question arises as to how far the continent will be in position to withdraw capital from this market. France in particular has large sums employed here, but good authorities believe most of it is in securities maturing from January to March, which will only be withdrawn early in event of pressure such as might be produced by, say, the financing of a new Russian loan.

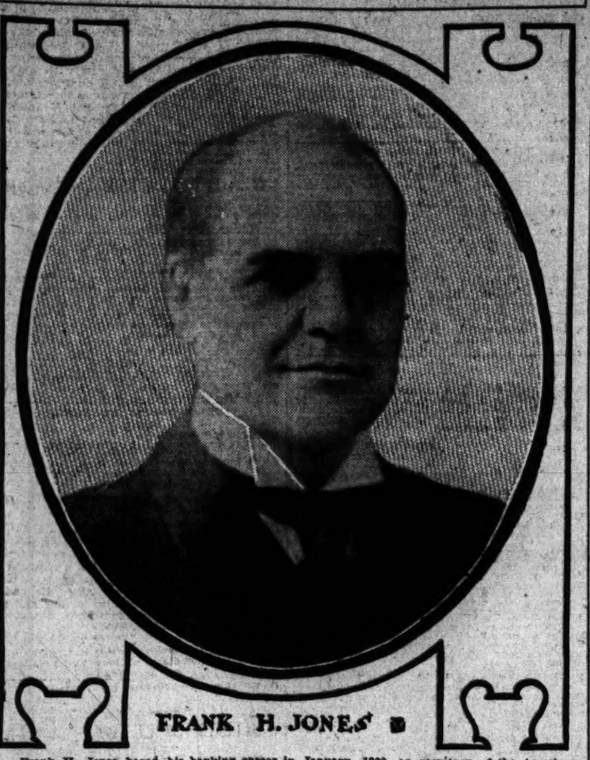
As usual, we shall have to find cash to pay for the movement of the Egyptian cotton crop, and this also must tend to deplete supplies.

Cheap Money for Some Time.

All these factors and many others must be taken into consideration in dealing with the future, and the outlook is too uncertain at the present time to form any definite judgment far ahead. The utmost that can be said is that, except for the possible temporary hardening of the rate when the next consol installment falls due, money doubtless will remain cheap until the end of September. Even this call may not cause much disturbance in credit as, owing to the poor state of trade in the country, supplies are steadily coming into the London market seeking more remunerative employment.

A. J. W.

MAKES RAPID ADVANCE IN BANKING BUSINESS.



FRANK H. JONES.

Frank H. Jones began his banking career in January, 1900, as secretary of the American Trust and Savings Bank, and now has charge of its trust department, which has made a remarkable growth in business since he was placed at the head. Mr. Jones has a national reputation as a man of public affairs, which was greatly enhanced by his career as First Assistant Postmaster General during Mr. Cleveland's second administration. Born in Illinois on March 6, 1854, Mr. Jones was graduated from Yale University in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and practiced law at Springfield, Ill., until May, 1893, when he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Jones was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois at the time General John M. Palmer was elected to the United States Senate, and was selected by his party to make the nominating speech. He has been active in politics since, and is known as a sound Democrat. In September, 1897, Mr. Jones resumed the practice of law in Chicago, and continued in that until he decided to devote himself to the banking business and became an official of the American Trust and Savings.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND FIRM.

MATCH AND CITY RAILWAY FEATURES OF LOCAL MARKET.

Higher Range of Prices in New York Is Followed Here—Railroad Earnings—Bank Stock Quotations—Chicago Wholesale Lines Busy with Country Buyers—Heavy Liquidation of Long Corn Causes Weak and Lower Grain Markets.

More activity was shown in the local stock market last week and strength in several issues. Diamond Match and City Railway both made good gains, while several others rose in sympathy with the higher range of prices in the New York market. Match closed the week with a net advance of 4, and City Railway had 7 points to its credit over the last quotation of the previous week.

American Can was firmer with United States Steel, the common rising ⅛ and the preferred ⅝. Union Traction developed activity at the end of the week, which resulted in a net rise of ⅝ for the common and 1¼ for the preferred. National Biscuit common sold up 1½.

Railroad Earnings.

The Financial Chronicle estimates gross earnings of fifty-seven roads for the first week of August at $9,722,568, an increase of $963,087, or 11.02 per cent. For the second week fifty-two roads report $9,924,112, an increase of $1,078,425, or 12.18 per cent. For the month of June 100 roads show gross earnings of $85,389,087, an increase of $2,827,223. For the six months ended June 30, 1901, 197 roads report gross earnings of $678,070,626, an increase of $63,545,091; net, $212,709,998, an increase of $26,984,963.

Bank Stock Quotations.

Quotations on local bank stocks are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Trust and Savings	176	178
Bankers' National	158	160
Chicago City Bank	185	190
Chicago National	363	367
Commercial National	420	...
Continental National	175	180
Corn Exchange National	380	385
First National	366	371
Fort Dearborn National	119	12¾
Garden City	108	113
Hibernian Banking Association	350	...
Illinois Trust and Savings	615	625
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.	356	358
Merchants' National	210	...
Metropolitan National	252	255
National Live Stock	110	...
National Bank of Republic	152	156
Northern Trust Co	385	...
Oakland National	158	170
Prairie State	104	106
Royal Trust	139	143
State Bank of Chicago	210	...
Union Trust Co	98	103
Western State	98	...

Bank clearings in Chicago amounted last week to $132,156,840, as against $119,892,679 for the corresponding week of last year, or a gain of $12,264,161.

Chicago Curb Stocks.

Otis, Wilson & Co. quote Chicago curb stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Chicle	81	83
Do pfd	91½	91¼
American Shipbuilding	35	36
Do pfd	93	96
A. Booth & Co	20	25
Do pfd	95	100
American Cereal	178	183
Do pfd	102	107
Chi. Title & Trust [new company]	105¼	106¼
Congress Hotel	75	85
Great Lakes Towing	...	15¼
Do pfd	...	75
Hartford Deposit	30	40
Illinois Brick, common	6	8
Do pfd	45	48
Strowger Automatic Telephone	10¼	13

Jobbing Trade Quite Active.

The local wholesale and jobbing trade has been particularly busy during the last week with fall orders. The country trade is showing a great deal of activity in millinery, clothing, and dry goods lines, and merchants from outside points are early on hand this season to place orders for immediate delivery. To meet the local and country demand the big wholesale establishments in Chicago have made preparations for all requirements both for domestic and imported goods. Withdrawals of stocks of millinery and woolens in bonded warehouses have been quite heavy. Summer goods have been pretty well cleaned up in the West and good prospects exist for a satisfactory fall business.

The cut carpet trade, where samples are used to make sales and the Chicago market depended upon to fill orders from distant States in the territory contributary to this city, has made progressive strides of late. A good trade is also reported in large rugs.

The lace curtain business is keeping up well and there has been no dull season this year. Some of the big houses report an increase of 50 per cent over a year ago. The trade is in a splendid state of activity and the demand for curtains, which is not confined to any one section, but is general, reflects the prosperous conditions of the country.

Building operations are at their height not only in Chicago but throughout the West. The demand for all kinds of building materials is heavy and mills and factories with supply firms. So far structural steel for building purposes has not been affected to any extent by the steel strike, but late orders may be delayed if the labor disturbances in this field are not soon brought to a close.

Iron and Steel Trade Unsettled.

Abnormal and unsettled conditions rule the iron and steel industry. Much business has been transferred from one seller to another owing to delayed deliveries or inability to use only part of a big order. The demand is heavy for those bars, rods, and sheets that are on the market. Much more than the ordinary percentage is now transacted from store. Buyers who are unable to procure mill shipments turn to local warehouses, and there values are subject to wider fluctuations than ordinarily occur, the differences all being of the upward kind. The rule is to take care of legitimate trade and purchases are limited to a few tons. Sheets and plates from store are notably higher. Tubes and pipes, while mill quotations are notably unchanged, are selling from store at a sharp advance. Gas pipe is scarce. Bars, hoops bands, and steel tires are strong. Pig iron is firm, with a fair trade reported in foundry iron lots of from 1,000 tons down, and malleable Bessemer has been bought freely.

Corn Break Continues.

Heavy liquidation of long corn was the dominant feature of the grain markets of the week, forcing net declines of 3⅝c and affecting wheat and oats unfavorably. Speculation in this grain had been heavy, a long interest of great magnitude piled up, and prices carried so high that in spite of a strong bullish sentiment there was no buying power to force them higher. There had been no decrease in the big local stocks and indication of a cash demand sufficient to make much impression upon them was lacking. The rains in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, where the drought had been longest unbroken, revived late corn and caused freer selling from old stocks by farmers, particularly in this State. This pressure was more than the market in its strained position could stand and it gave way, gradually at first and then more rapidly as each new set of longs got rid of their burdens in the pit. Most of the big local longs who have been sure of higher prices because of the certainty of a short crop, sacrificed their views to restrict their losses, and a big short interest was developed on the decline. This may be of assistance in a later bull movement, but a new bull motive seems to be needed, either a decided increase in foreign demand or early frosts to threaten the maturing of the crop, the bulk of which is several weeks late. At the present writing, however, there are general claims from the West of improvement in conditions since the government report was made up on Aug. 1, and the disposition is to expect a crop around 1,400,000,000 bu as a maximum. This would be 700,000,000 bu under the crop of 1900, but with economies in feeding and late forage crops might be enough to go around unless a more liberal foreign demand develops. The break from top prices, however, amounted to 7c and there was some buying on Saturday on the theory that the reaction was too severe and much higher prices must ultimately prevail. The cash demand picked up late in the week, but the week's exports were again insignificant.

Wheat Lower but Stubborn.

Wheat displayed no decided tendency, but some stubbornness to the weakening influence of corn. The market was narrow and mainly professional, the outside range barely 2c, but the close 1½c under that of the previous week and not far from the bottom. The underlying sentiment that wheat is cheap compared with other grains and farm products generally, regardless of the size of the crop, was undoubtedly a strong influence in maintaining prices. But the fear of a large movement in the Northwest, of more rapid marketing of supplies there than the current export and consumptive demand, has, with the soft corn market, been a barrier to any aggressive bull movement. While export clearances have been tremendous since July 1 they began to show some falling off last week and there is a possibility the edge will be off the foreign demand for a time. A steady decline in Paris for six days is unexplained except on the theory that crop prospects have improved and cash purchases in this country are more than sufficient for the time being. Farmers in the Southwest, however, are said to be holding their wheat tenaciously and in spite of the somewhat freer movement in the Northwest primary receipts are still under those of last year.

Oats were affected by corn and liquidation by holders caused losses of about 2c for the week. Provisions benefited by a good cash demand for meats, packers buying the nearby deliveries, which were firmer.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Range for week. Aug. 17.	High.	Low.	Satur-day.	Closed Aug. 25, 1900.
Sept.	71⅞	71⅞	69¾	70¾	73¾-¾
Dec.	73⅝	74	72	72½	.....
May	77¼	77¼	75¾	76¼	.....

CORN.

Sept.	58⅝	58¼	54¾	55	38⅛
Dec.	60⅝	60⅝	56⅝	57¼	.....
May	62¾-⅝	62¾	59	59⅝	.....

OATS.

Sept.	36	36	33¼	34	21¾-¼
Dec.	37¼	37¼	35½	35⅝	.....
May	39½-⅝	39½	37⅝	37¾-¼	.....

LARD.

Sept.	8.85	8.95	8.80	8.92½-5	6.75
Oct.	8.90-2½	9.05	8.92½	9.00-2½	6.80
Jan.	8.87½	8.95	8.75	8.82½	6.57½

SHORT RIBS.

Sept.	8.17½-20	8.40	8.12½	8.40-3½	7.00
Oct.	8.27½-30	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.97½
Jan.	8.00	8.10	7.90	7.97½	5.90

PORK.

Sept.	14.07½	14.45	14.10	14.37½	11.05
Jan.	15.50	15.72½	15.40	15.55	11.07½

The movement of wheat, corn, and oats for the week, with comparisons, is shown below:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	6,600,000	2,788,130	3,670,966
Previous week	6,853,248	2,319,466	4,580,594
Same week 1900	7,148,194	1,988,451	3,375,079
Primary shipments	2,893,700	1,422,466	2,862,044
Previous week	3,506,400	1,454,550	2,280,652
Same week 1900	4,855,038	1,815,717	3,625,374
Seaboard clearances	1,007,446	611,766	77,052
Previous week	6,444,650	518,260	82,896
Same week 1900	1,003,446	2,886,772	488,523

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Leading Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Flour—Receipts, 26,355 brls; exports, 22,083 brls; steady but inactive; winter patents, $3.60@3.85; winter straights, $3.30@3.45; winter extras, $2.50@2.80; winter low grades, $2.30@2.40; Minnesota patents, $3.75@4.00; Minnesota bakers', $2.85@3.15.

Rye—Quiet; No. 2 Western, 62¼c f. o. b. afloat; State rye, 55@56c c. i. f. New York, car lots.

Wheat—Receipts, 26,355 bu; exports, 22,093 bu; spot market steady; No. 2 red, 77⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 75¾c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¼c f. o. b. afloat; options were steady and quiet most of the forenoon; they received a little support from shorts and were also affected by light offerings. The close was firm at ¼c advance, helped by big clearances. September, 76@76 5-16c, closed 76¼c; October, 76@76¼c, closed 76¼c; December, 77⅝@78c, closed 78c.

Corn—Receipts, 15,600 bu; exports, 104,224 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 60½c elevator and 61¼c f. o. b. afloat; option market showed early weakness owing to lower cables, some liquidation, and continued favorable Western crop news. Rallying with wheat, the market finally closed steady at ⅛c net advance. September, 60@60¼c, closed 60¼c; October closed 61c; December, 61@61⅛c, closed 61⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 100,500 bu; exports, 2,200 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 38c; No. 2 white, 41¼@41½c; No. 3 white, 40¾c; track mixed Western, 38@40c; track white, 41@47c; options inactive and barely steady.

Cotton seed oil—Quiet; prime yellow, 40@40½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,449 packages; firm; State and Pennsylvania, 18@20c; Western candled, 16@17½c; Western uncandled, 16@16½c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3 7-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4c; molasses sugar, 3 3-16c; refined quiet; crushed, 5.75c; powdered, 5.35c; granulated, 5.25c.

High Point in Cotton Market.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2 to 6 points, this being an indifferent response to weak English cables.

This morning's private crop accounts were strikingly bullish. Southern spot markets were strong and advancing on excited demand from alarmed exporters and increasing demand from Fall River spinners.

Later in the morning heavy general buying led by shorts and the South sent prices to the high notch of the present bull movement, January sold at 7.90c. The market closed steady, with prices net 8 to 11 points higher. Futures closed steady. August, 7.70c; September, 7.71c; October, 7.82c; November, 7.83c; December, 7.86c; January, 7.89c; February, 7.89c; March, 7.92c; April, 7.95c. Spot closed steady, ¼c advance; miduplands, 8¼c; midgulf, 8¾c; sales 1,895 bales.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—Wheat held in a narrow range today, and at times the market fell into dullness. At high point September sold at 68¾c, but at the end there was enough selling to break it back to 68c. September closed at 67⅛c; December, 69¼c. The cash market was active with a good demand. No. 1, to arrive, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@68c; No. 3, 65¼@66c.

Flour—First patents, $3.85@3.95; second patents, $3.65@3.75; first clears, $2.80@2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $14.00@14.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—Close: Wheat—firm; No. 2 red cash elevator, 70¼c; track, 71¼@72¼c; September, 70¼c; December, 72¾c; May, 77c; No. 2 hard, 69¾@70c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 58¾c; track, 57@57½c; September, 59¾c; December, 58c; May, 60¾c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 37¼c; track, 37¼@38c; September, 37c; December, 38c; May, 39¾c; No. 2 white, 39c. Flour—Unchanged.

Wool—Steady; medium grades, 11¼@17c; light fine, 11¼@14c; heavy fine, 9½@11c; tub washed, 12@24c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 60,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 24.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74c; to arrive, 73c; September, 71c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¾c; to arrive, 70¼c; September, 70c; August, 70¼c; October, 70c; December, 70¾c; May, 74¾c. No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 3 spring, 65¾c. Oats—35¾@35½c. Corn—64c. Flax—Cash, $1.59; to arrive, $1.59; September, $1.54; September, N. W., $1.54½; October, $1.51. Receipts—Wheat, 94,064 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 12,267 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Close: Wheat—September, 65¼c; December, 68c; May, 72¼c; cash, No. 2 hard, 66¼@66¾c; No. 3, 65¼@66c; No. 2 red, 70c. Corn—September, 55¾c; December, 55¾@55¾c; May, 58¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 57½@58c; No. 2 white, 59@59½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c. Receipts—Wheat, 192,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 168,800 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

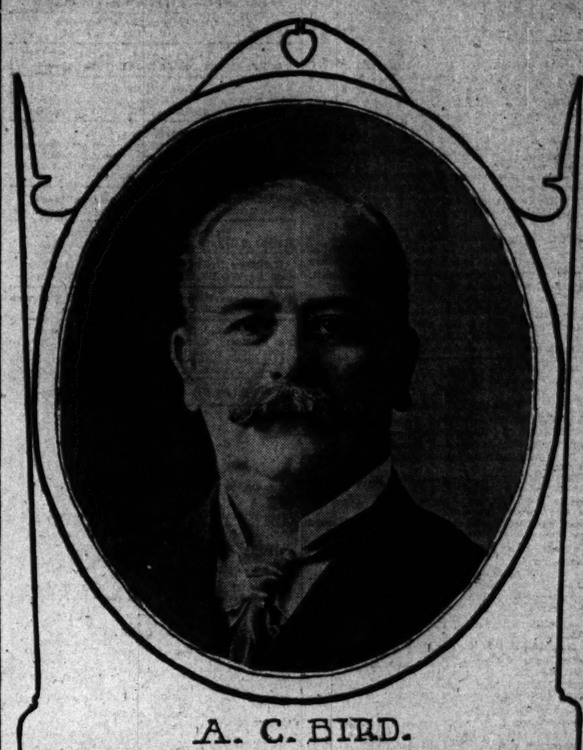
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Steady; close, No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼@70¼c; September, 70¾c; December, 72½c. Barley—Lower; No. 2, 63c; sample, 45@62c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 37¾c. Corn—September, 55c; December, 57¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Spirits turpentine—Steady, 32½@33½c. Resin—Firm; 95c@$1.00. Crude turpentine—Quiet; $1.00@1.80. Tar—Steady; $1.35.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24.—Wheat—Cash, 72¾c; September, 72½c; December, 74¾c; May, 74½c. Clover seed—October, $6.00; December, $6.10.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 24.—Corn—Easier; No. 3, 55½c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.30 for finished goods.

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT OF ST. PAUL ROAD.



A. C. BIRD.

A. C. Bird, Third Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, has been with that line since Jan. 1, 1883, when he came here from St. Louis to be General Freight Agent. He saw active military service during 1861-'65, and then began his railway career as a baggageman on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad. Next he was claim clerk in the general freight office of that road. In 1872 he became chief clerk in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and in 1874 was appointed General Freight Agent of that road. In 1879 he was made General Freight Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and later was given the title of Superintendent of Traffic of that road. He left this position to assume charge of the freight department of the Milwaukee and St. Paul. In 1899 he was promoted to Freight Traffic Manager, and four years later was advanced to General Traffic Manager. In 1899 he was promoted to Third Vice President, in charge of the traffic affairs of the road.

STOCKS KEEP ON RISING.

WALL STREET MARKET CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Securities Steadily Increase in Value, While Volume of Trading Grows Larger—Bears Seem to Have Become Discouraged and Attacks Are Most Easily Repelled—Shareholders Refuse to Sell—Native List Is Higher than It Was One Week Ago.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The last week was barren of incident in the stock market. The steel strike dragged along without important event. Crop rumor mongers preserved unwonted silence. The feeble effort to start a little war scare over the Franco-Turkish dispute was a flat failure. In Wall street's forcible slang there was "nothing doing." Yet security values steadily—almost uninterruptedly—improved, with pronounced increase in the volume of trading at the week's end.

Following the previous week's rise, the market's action is explicable only on the theory that natural conditions are asserting supremacy over artificial conditions—that manipulative effort to bring about lower quotations has been baffled by the inherent strength of the security position.

Nor are signs wanting that the bear party is becoming dispirited; repulse after repulse will wear out the hardest nerves, a fact becoming painfully apparent to vociferous "shorts." It is true that during that period declines have been effected, but not from the selling of real holdings—depression having been brought about by the creation of "short" contracts, which must be covered.

The hope of the bears that owners could be frightened into supplying the necessary stocks is fading away, for never have investments been clung to more sturdily—never has there been less disposition to part with properties under attack. The reason is not hard to find—it is discoverable in the prosaic columns where appear the weekly, monthly and yearly reports of railway earnings, which with almost unbroken monotony register the still rising tide of prosperity. The month now closing will set a new high mark.

To sum up the survey: It is plain that the agricultural, commercial, industrial, and financial outlook promises increased railroad traffic intelligently handled at well maintained prices. That is the simple measure of security strength. Even such an earthquake shock as the May panic could do no more than arrest the present movement, which is the outward visible sign of the nation's prosperity.

Therefore, it is not surprising that shareholders refuse to sell when bear manipulation forces quotations down. Saturday's short session witnessed a marked revival of activity in the security market. Transactions for two hours were greater than for many full days of late. Prices generally advanced under the leadership of Erie, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, and Reading, all of these issues scoring substantial gains on heavy trading.

The steel issues were strong, the common advancing ¾ and the preferred a full point. After the opening there was general and heavy profit taking, but it encountered sufficient fresh buying to overcome any tendency to react.

It was stated on the Stock Exchange Saturday that houses with Chicago connections have done fully 70 per cent of the business on the floor of the Stock Exchange during the last week. One house alone had averaged 30,000 shares a day for the week, practically all of it on the buying side, and most of the business done by the other Chicago houses has been on buying orders. A large part of this Western buying has been covering of lines of shorts put out on the corn crop damage and the steel strike, two weeks to a month ago.

As compared with the final prices of Saturday, Aug. 17, the entire list is higher. The more important net advances are: Amalgamated Copper, 2; Baltimore and Ohio, 7¾; Union Pacific, 7¼; Missouri Pacific, 7; Consolidated Gas, 6¼; Atchison, 5¾; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 5¼; American Sugar Refining, 5¼; Erie first preferred, 5; St. Paul, 4¾; Erie, 4¾; Rock Island, 4¾; Southern Pacific, 4½; Atchison preferred, 4; Metropolitan Street Railway, 3¾; Manhattan, railway, 4¾; Kansas and Texas preferred, 3½; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 3⅜; Chicago and Alton, 3¼; Reading and Southern Railway, 2¾ each; Norfolk and Western and Pennsylvania Railroad, 2¾ each; United States Steel preferred, 2¾; Louisville and Nashville, 2½; American Car Foundry and Ontario and Western, 2¼ each; New York Central, 2.

Changes of the week shown by Saturday's returns of the associated banks are as follows:

Surplus reserve, decrease	$ 373,900
Loans, increase	3,007,100
Specie, increase	1,237,100
Legal tenders, decrease	236,200
Deposits, increase	3,630,600
Circulation, increase	5,400

The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$887,337,600	$817,600,200	$754,600,900
Deposits	968,140,600	901,256,300	853,136,100
Circulation	29,007,000	28,886,000	14,077,600
Specie	152,220,600	137,600,300	142,377,900
Legal tend's	77,258,900	75,060,300	54,441,300
Total reserve	229,479,500	212,660,600	196,819,200
Res. req'd	242,037,400	225,314,050	213,284,025
Surplus res.	18,148,100	12,653,925	16,376,825

Last week's New York clearings compare as follows with the same week in last year:

1901 ..... $964,503,079 | 1900 ..... $874,309,403

ALLEGED SLAYER CAPTURED.

W. H. Ward, Charged with Killing Two Shepherd Brothers in South Dakota, Arrested Near Devil's Tower.

Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—W. H. Ward, who is accused of murdering the two Shepherd brothers a month ago near Pluma, was captured near Devil's Tower, fifty miles northwest of here, and will arrive here some time tonight. He refused to say anything to the Sheriff about the murder. Feeling against the man is strong.

WRECK DUE TO AIR PIPE BREAK.

Cattle Train Split in Two and Many Head of Stock Killed—One Man Injured.

A break in the air tube on a cattle train bound for Chicago set all the brakes and caused a wreck west of Laporte, Ind., yesterday. The car where the break occurred was torn in two. A number of cattle were killed and J. C. Teeter of Garrett, Ind., was severely injured. The Forepaugh-Sells Bros.' circus was delayed twelve hours.

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Figures for the Week.

Slim receipts of cattle and sheep found quite ready sale at steady prices Saturday and hogs were in good demand and at the best of the week, prime heavy selling up to $6.35, and late demand for packing hogs ruling firm at prices slightly higher than the day before. Lambs have been more closely bought up than anticipated a day or two ago, two doubles of Western feeding lambs held at $4.00, being about the only stock left in that line. Stock-Yards receipts and shipments follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 19	21,797	437	28,852	17,786
Tuesday, Aug. 20	4,905	1,514	22,295	11,476
Wednesday, Aug. 21	23,688	997	33,037	18,348
Thursday, Aug. 22	8,568	705	27,584	16,441
Friday, Aug. 23	2,730	199	16,739	5,123
Saturday, Aug. 24	350	40	14,000	1,000
Totals last week	61,444	3,892	142,507	80,178
Totals previous week	66,165	4,900	146,441	77,607
Cor. week 1900	58,481	1,857	121,910	88,032
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 19	7,308	43	4,585	1,141
Tuesday, Aug. 20	3,344	75	1,808	3,910
Wednesday, Aug. 21	4,804	...	1,451	453
Thursday, Aug. 22	5,660	86	5,389	3,560
Friday, Aug. 23	4,062	293	3,448	3,658
Saturday, Aug. 24	500	20	1,500	1,000
Totals last week	26,457	515	21,821	14,726
Totals previous week	25,641	451	23,870	6,034
Cor. week 1900	20,328	506	26,291	29,244

Cattle—Saturday's run of 350 head consisted almost wholly of a train of Texas steers billed to Swift & Co. from a Western market. A few feeding steers of choice to extra quality have been taken recently at $4.25@4.60, but bulk of fair to choice feeders sold during the week at $3.40@4.15, a fair class of light stockers around $3.00, and the little trash and plain stockers down at $2.15@2.75. Recent sales of beef steers have been at a range of $3.00@6.25, with bulk at $4.25@5.75, not many selling above that range. Cows of the canner and cutter class have sold lately at $1.25@2.65, fair butcher and beef cows at $2.75@3.25, good, fat cows around $3.50, only something fancy at or above $4.00. Bulls, at a range of $2.00@4.35, and cows, as noted above, are about 10@15c lower than one week ago. Calves, too, have sold 25@50c lower than late sales last week, most of the veals at $4.50@5.00; only the choice lots up to $5.25, good stock calves around $3.75, and tail-end calves at $2.50@3.00. Western range steers have sold lately at $4.10@5.00, grass Texas steers at $3.40@3.75, and fed Texas at $4.10@5.25.

Hogs—At the best prices of the day before, and as high as any time this week or month, for the bulk of the good hogs there was good demand Saturday. Morning trade was brisk and the later demand for heavy packing hogs was firm at rather stronger prices than were paid the day before. Two loads of prime 303-lb hogs sold up to $6.35, and a larger proportion of sales ranged at $6.25@6.30 than any day, but the bulk of the run still went at $5.90@6.15, with a good class of light bacon pigs around $5.85. All that sold below $5.75 were inferior light or rough heavy of the tail-end packing class. Droves of plain mixed packing cost around $5.96, and the smooth mixed around $6.08. Such prices were a big 15c higher than one week ago. Fairly liberal receipts were anticipated for Monday's market, but the outlook for good to choice hogs was considered favorable at the following scale of prices:

Bulk of sales	$5.90@6.15
Selected butchers, 220@270 lbs	6.15@6.35
Selected bacon, 150@195 lbs	5.80@6.10
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.90@6.25
Heavy shipping, 200@350 lbs	6.05@6.35
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.85@6.05
Rough and coarse grades	5.65@5.80
Poor to choice pigs	3.50@5.25

Sheep—Less than 1,000 head for the Saturday trade were disposed of in good time at steady prices. Best lambs sold up to $5.00, but most native lambs at a range of $3.00@4.50, a double of fair to good lambs for slaughter going to a shipper at a cost of $4.15, having been picked up in smaller lots at $3.25@4.50. Cull lambs have lately sold as low as $2.00@2.50. Such prices for lambs show a decline of 50c@$1.00 from the values of the week before, medium native lambs suffering most. Good sheep advanced 15@25c during the week, showing a range of $1.50@4.00 for sheep, fat native ewes selling around $3.25; Western wethers mostly at $3.30@3.65; yearlings and fancy export grassers around $3.75. Feeding lambs hold well up to the range of one week ago. All good Western feeding lambs held at $4.00.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Cattle—Natives, $6.00; Texans, $1.50; calves, $2.50; market compared with a week ago shows native beef steers steady to 10c lower; calves, 25c lower; other cattle steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5.50@5.80; fair to good, $4.65@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25; fed Westerns, $4.40@5.50; Western range steers, $3.50@4.50; Texans and Oklahomans, $2.75@4.00; Texas cows, $2.40@2.90; native cows, $2.50@4.25; heifers, $3.50@5.05; canners, $1.50@2.40; bulls, $2.35@4.25; calves, $3.00@4.75; receipts for the week, 43,500; last week, 45,000. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to top, $6.25; bulk, $5.85@6.17½; heavy, $6.20@6.25; mixed packers, $5.85@6.17½; light, $5.60@6.05; pigs, $4.25@5.50; receipts for the week, 43,000; last week, 38,300. Sheep—Receipts, 13; market compared with a week ago shows muttons, sheep, and lambs steady; stock sheep, 25c higher; lambs, $4.00@5.00; native wethers, $3.25@3.60; Western wethers, $3.10@3.50; ewes, $2.75@3.10; stock sheep, $2.00@2.75.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 791, all direct; none on sale and no trading; dressed beef steady, 8½@9c per lb for native sides; exports today and tomorrow, 3,205 beeves, 45 sheep, and 10,533 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 83; all for the market; veals steady; all sold; Indiana veals, $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs; mixed calves, $4.50; city dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,301; active owing to light receipts and ⅛@¼c higher all around; sheep, poor to best, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4.25@6.00; culls, $3.50; dressed mutton, 5@6¼c generally; dressed lambs, bulk of sales, 7@10c. Hogs—Receipts, 966; nominally steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Native shipping and export steers, $4.75@6.00; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.40@5.50; steers, under 1,000 lbs, $2.40@4.70; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.00@2.23; bulls, $2.25@3.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.85@3.75; cows and heifers $2.00@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market strong; pigs and lights, $5.85@6.00; packers, $5.90@6.05; butchers, $6.10@6.35. Sheep—Receipts, 300; market steady; native muttons, $2.75@3.25; lambs, $3.25@5.00; culls and bucks, $1.75@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.35.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 250. Market nominally steady; native beef steers, $4.25@5.90; Western steers, $3.50@4.50; Texas steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.50; canners, $1.00@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,900; steady; bulk of sales, $5.90@5.92½. Sheep—Receipts, none; steady.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 115; market nominal; natives, $3.00@5.75; cows and heifers, $1.00@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.90; veals, $2.25@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,411; market 5c lower, but generally steady; light and light mixed, $5.90@6.17½; medium and heavy, $6.00@6.30; pigs, $3.00@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 27; top native lambs, $5.00.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Cattle—Quiet; unchanged; veals steady; tops, $7.00@7.75; heavy fed calves, $3.75@4.75. Hogs—Offerings, 13 cars; steady; best heavy and medium, $6.25@6.30; pigs, $5.75@5.90. Sheep and lambs—Offerings, 9 cars; spring lambs, choice to fancy, $5.50@5.75; mixed sheep, $2.25@3.40.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 24.—Credit bal

FINAL SERMON TO SENIORS

DR. ANDREWS DELIVERS BACCALAUREATE AT UNIVERSITY.

Takes for Text Zacchaeus, Who Climbed a Tree—This Man, Doing Good in the Face of Contumely, Is Offered as an Example to the Young People About to Receive Diplomas—Degrees to Be Conferred Next Thursday by Dr. Harper.

The story of Zacchaeus, who climbed a sycamore tree to make sure of seeing Christ, furnished the theme of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews' baccalaureate sermon at the University of Chicago yesterday. The wily publican was described as a man of rare benevolence and kindness instead of the wicked and despicable sinner of the theologians.

"It has passed into a proverb," said Dr. Andrews, "that Zacchaeus was a wicked man, wholly intent upon making money. This is an entirely wrong interpretation of the scripture. From the text it is certain that the publican gave a large part of his earnings to charity. In giving liberally to the poor Zacchaeus was doing far more than the other men of his time. The taxing system of the Roman Empire gave almost unlimited license in oppressing the people, but it appears that Zacchaeus used his power with rare forbearance.

"This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that he received no credit for his good deeds. It is easy enough to hold to the strict and narrow path when you are conscious of the universal respect and esteem of your fellows. But suppose you are trying to do the right thing, to hold up the principles of virtue in every possible way, and in spite of this people say: 'His motives are not right. He is trying to further his own ends to win an election or a fortune.' How easy it would be to yield to the temptation to take vengeance on the suspicious public by robbing them right and left.

Does Good in Face of Slander.

"Although Zacchaeus was doing good, he was doing so in the face of contumely and contempt. All his neighbors were against him. There was only one man in Jericho who was willing to take the man for what he was worth, and that man was Christ. It is one of the grandest things in the career of Christ that he stood up before the crowd of slanderers and recognized publicly the good that lay in Zacchaeus.

"There is this tendency in our age, as well, to think evil of a man, to put wrong constructions on his motives, simply because he is rich. Christ was brave enough and strong enough to rise above the temptation to such belittling, and accept the virtues of Zacchaeus, at the same time pointing out to him how he might widen and complete the circle of his good deeds.

Dr. Andrews closed with an admonition to the graduates to develop their minds and souls in harmony, making a complete circle of their virtues, and not be content with merely intellectual attainment.

Members of the faculty and candidates for degrees marched to the tent in cap and gown behind the band.

List of the Graduates.

Degrees will be given by President Harper on Thursday to the following persons:

BACHELOR OF ARTS, LITERATURE, OR SCIENCE.

Mabel Abbott, Helen Emily Adams, Frank Leonard Amos, John Whisler Atherton, Frederick Augustus Bancroft, Walter Oscar Beatty, Elizabeth N. Blanding, Henry Jaromir Brusse, Charles Catron, Harold Bennett Chillies, Edith Agnes Cowles, Emma Milton Cowles, Winifred G. Crowell, Elmer Harvey Ellsworth, Vernon Tirrell Ferris, Thomas Henry Furlong, Marie Strubb, Beveridge Lyonal Heath, Gerald M. Heyn, Margaret Lorraine Hoblit, Edith Huguenin, Ruth Pamela Hyland, Marie Joan Jokisch, Mary Ella Jones, Corydon Shinn Joseph, Lucy Ella Keith, Edward C. Kohlsaat, Matilda Krebs, Grace Rachel Lewis, Maurice Mandeville, Frank Rufus Millar, Mary Annie Moore, Frederick G. Mutterer, Maud McStocker, Raymond S. McCurdy, Josiah M. McElvain, Sara Elisabeth Norcross, John Cadd Paltridge, Laura Josephine Parker, Virgil Vivian Phelps, Vernon Sirvilian Phillips, Florence Pierce, William Finas Roberts, Anna Belle Ross, Carl Marie Schmidt, Louise Hooper Shaller, Abbie Louise Simmons, Arthur G. Slocum Jr., Mildred Honens Smith, Ernest Lynn Talbert, Gerald M. Teyon, John Wilson Thomas, Margaret Van Wyck Thompson, Susan Poindon Watkins, Russell Wiles.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

Jay Schuyler Brown, Frederick F. Parsons.

MASTER OF ARTS.

George Henry Brunson, Harry G. Paul, Lucius Hatfield Bugbee, Frederick W. Wood.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY.

Noah Hall, Bertha Thormeyer.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Preston Pishon Bruce, William Bishop Owen, Thomas A. Comparette, Thomas Frederick Peck, Clifton Argyll Crary, Thomas Milton Putnam, Frederick Thomas Kelly, George Clarke Sellery, Ernest H. Starkweather, Edgar H. Starkweather, Thomas May Lyon, William Frank Tibbetts.

REVELATION IN PLENTY GIVEN.

Pearse Pinch Says Men Should Cultivate Their Faculty for Apprehending Religion.

At the Forrestville Congregational Church last night the Rev. Pearse Pinch spoke about the rich man in Hades, who was represented as asking that word be sent from the world of light to his five brothers.

"It is a common assumption," he said, "that we have not so much information as might have been given us. The assumption that God has not done the best that could be done moves the heart in resentment against him. We need reconciliation to God's way of dealing in this as much as in anything. We need to know that God could not helpfully have told us all our hearts crave to know. If we were allowed to hear strains of heavenly music through ears of flesh and blood all the songs of earth could never seem like music any more.

"Some men want religion demonstrated. They want it to come through their faculty for mathematics. If it cannot come that way they will not have it. They might as well insist on hearing through the eye.

"The fact is that there is a sense within the souls of men by which they have ever felt the realities of the unseen world. If any man lacks that important faculty he must deny the truth of which mankind in general have been learning something, because the truth does not come to him by mathematics. What many men need is to respect the faculty for religion which is asleep within them."

HIRST IN CENTENARY PULPIT.

Preaches on the Fading Glory of Nations Compared with the Lasting Qualities of Religion.

"He that is greatest among you let him be your servant," was the text that the Rev. A. C. Hirst took for his sermon at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. The subject of his sermon was "The Glory of Divine Service," and in speaking of the fading glory of nations he said:

"The power of Napoleon, the conception of Michael Angelo, the greatest products of the pagan world fade into insignificance when compared with the glory of Jesus Christ. Egypt asked for power and it was given her, yet all its temples and palaces were crumbled to dust. Rome, too, asked for power and its prayer also was granted. Blood flowed in the streets, but, like Egypt, the power of Rome had its day and like it crumbled away until nothing remains but a handful of ruins.

"The aim of Greece was beauty and culture, but all we have left is a shattered remnant to mark the length of its advancement. All these nations lived for self and for the greatness of this life and thus their rule was short lived."

TALKS OF SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Prof. O. N. Orlow Defines It as the Individual Satisfaction Found and Proved Correct.

"Success in Life" was the topic of Professor O. N. Orlow in Steinway Hall yesterday. He said in part:

"Success depends upon the view we take of our life. If we realise its limitations and overcome them we gain experience. The right use of these experiences will beget practical knowledge. Practical knowledge will clear our mind and give power to discern. Discerning things clearly helps to decide rightly. Acting upon that decision commands success.

"Final success is born of repeated failures. Each failure invites and forces ultimate success. We attain it after having gained all we reasonably can expect.

"The first sign of a clear mind bent upon victory is its desire to want to know only the knowable in life. Wanting to know the unknowable distracts and ends in confusion.

"Be cheerful, generous, full of hearty cheer. Don't shrink from contact with the world. Rather try to understand and help it. Never betray a friend. Give your enemies no chance to hurt you again. Don't try to avenge real or fancied wrong. Forget wrongs; remember only the favors. Be helpful to all. If you find no bright side in your life, polish up the dark one.

"Occasions will present themselves always. Make up your mind to your life work. Having laid the foundation, having gained confidence, the world will want you. Justify that trust by doing everything thoroughly, whether it be street sweeping or ruling an empire. Your way to positive success is then clear. Don't wait for but make your opportunities. Make all the money you can. Learn all you can know and use it rightly.

"Genuine success of life is nothing more or less than your individual satisfaction with life, proved correct by common sense. To have been useful in this world is to have been successful."

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

KENOSHA, Wis.—Arrived—Toltec.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Uganda.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Blanchard, Zapotec.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Melbourne. Down—Averell.

MANITOWOC, Mis.—Arrived—Pere Marquette 17. Departed—Mary Mitchell, Escanaba.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Light—Quito, Superior; Ketcham, Au Sable; Maricopa, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Marsala. Cleared—Marina, John Mitchell, Bessemer, Escanaba.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Emory Owen, Panther, Tyrone, Sage. Cleared—Coal—Louisiana, Chicago.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Bielman, Annie Grover, Dashing Wave, Massasoit, Aberdeen. Departed—Coal—Wallula, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Zenith City, Pesaba, Planet. Cleared—Kellogg, Presque Isle, Ashtabula; Twin Sisters, Toledo; Davidson, Cleveland.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Arrived—Admiral, Penobscot. Cleared—McDougall, Manda, Augustus, Santiago, Lake Erie; Rosemount, Melrose, Belkirk, Midland.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Hill. Cleared—Iowan, Manitoban, Castalia, Lake Erie ports; Manchester, South Chicago; Pentland, Fruitport; Pickands, Elk Rapids.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Andrews, 8 a. m.; Hawthorne, Hand, 11; Ames and consorts, noon; Pathfinder, 1 p. m.; Orion, Ottawa, 4 p. m.; Normandie, Butters, 5:30; Hesper, Johnson, 6 p. m.; Wright; Stephenson, 10; Hinton, 10:30; Otis, 11:30; Duncan City and consorts, 6 a. m.; Wyman, 8; Seymour, 9:30; Smith and consorts, 3 p. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Augonda, Scranton, Nicol, Thomas Palmer, J. J. Hill, Navarre, Portage, Venesuela, India, North Star, Castle Rhodes, Dispatch and consorts, 5:40; Peter Smith, Strickland and consorts, Lake Erie, lumber; Northern King, Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Lake Erie, merchandise; Santiago, Appomattox, Two Harbors, light.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Senator, Castle, Monohansett, Law, 9:30; last night; Seguin and barge, 10:30; Paxton and barges, 10:50; Frick, midnight; Shaw, 12:10 a. m.; Macy, Wilson, Donaldson and barges, 2:30; Pine, Jennings and barges, 4:40; New Orleans, 5; Harper, 5:30; Lake Shore, 6; Pontiac, 6:20; Fayette Brown, Buffalo, Reginald and barges, up Birchhead and barges, 7:30; Pathfinder, Wells, Holden, Sheldon, Chill, 7:30; Continental, Holland, 8; Frontenac, 8:10; Saturn, 9; George Peavey, Naples, Norseman and barges, 9:30; Rome, Yosemite, 10:40; Clarion, 11; Wallula, 12:30 p. m.; Albright, 12:30; Midland Queen, Huron, 4; Martin and barges, Eddy, Pennington, 5; Ketchum, 4:40; Ward, 5; Sachem and consorts, 5:10; Lincoln and barge, 5:20; Orinoco, Crete, 6:10; Shenandoah, Pretoria, Oscoda and barges, 7:40; Wyandotte and whaleback, 8; Warner, Thompson, 8:10; Poe, Roebling, Thomas, 8:50; Mecosta, 9.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Plankinton, 12:20 a. m.; Iroquois, 5:10; Chicago, 6:40; Russia, Presley and consort, 7; Pueblo, 10:10; Outhwaite, 10:30; Argonaut, 11; Roumania, 11:30; Cartagena, Madagascar, 2; Olympia and consort, Wilkesbarre, 6; Northland, Mason, 8:20. Down—Wyoming [light], midnight; Selwyn Eddy, 1:30 a. m.; Charles Eddy, 2; Auburn, 2:40; Wisconsin, 3:30; schooner Houghton, 5:10; Raleigh, Tokio, 5:30; Iowa, 6; Nasmith, 6:30; Lehigh, 7; Siberia, 7:30; Vega, Spokane, 9; Belle Brown, 9:10; Germanic and consort, 11; Kennebec, 12:30 p. m.; Samuel Marquette and barge, 2:30; Nyanza, 4; Menominee, 12:50; Pewaukee, 1; Northland, 1:30; Vanderbilt, 1:40; Ellen Williams, 2; Huron City and consorts, 2:40; Willis B. Boyer, 3; Coralia, 4:20; Gov. Smith, 5:10. Sheltered—Tug Knapp and schooner Manley. Wind—Southwest, heavy thunder-storms.

Down—Cort, Martha, Columbia, 9 last night; Boynton, Mineral State, 9:20; Pioneer and consort, 10:30; Alpena, 11; Bay City and consort, Neff and barges, 11:40; La Salle and whaleback, 12:10 a. m.; Frost, 12:40; Sicken and barges, 1:20; Ira Owen, 2; Fitzgerald, 2:30; Cleveland, 2:10; Sawyer and consorts, 2:30; Gratwick, 2:40; Forest City and consort, Lindsay, 3; Cranage, Val and consort, 5:10; Madden and barges, 3:30; Montana, 4:40; Samuel Mitchell and consort, Mecosta, 5:30; Owen, 5:40; Pentland and consorts, 7:10; Minneapolis, 8:20; Wilbur, 9; Adams, 10:30; Starrucca, 11; London, Amazonas, 11:30; Sagamore, 12:30 p. m.; Maunaloa, Jenney, 1; Fryer, 2:40; Fitzgerald, 2:50; Isaqor, Tempest No. 2 and barges, 3; Northwest, 3:20; Muffley, Shawnee, Steel Queen and barges, Ida E., 3:30; Britannic, 4; Ira Owen, 4:30; Rockefeller and consorts, 5; Mars, Walter Scranton, H. H. Brown and barges, 5:30; Tuscarora, 7:20; City of Genoa, Yukon, Arabian, 7:30; Bulgaria, Algeria, 7:50.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Wilhelmi, Nirvana, Galatea, Collingwood, 9:40 last night; Whitaker, Bartlett and whaleback, 10; Empire City, 11; Zenith City, Neff, midnight; Mariska and whaleback, Manola, 1 a. m.; Gildden, Berlin, 2; Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, 4; Fulton, Maida, 5; Robert Holland, Belle, Crosthwaite, Crosthwaite, Rees, 6; King, Tautonia, Gawn, Comnberry, Bloom, Drake, Michigan, Oglebay, 7:30; Cambria and whaleback, Fletcher, Gilbert, 8:30; Nahuma, 9; Maruba, 11; Morse, Nasmyth, noon; Hackett, Oliver Mitchell, 12:30 p. m.; Hudson, 1; Corsica, 1:40; Harvard, Chief, Iron Chief, Swallow, 3:30; Berlin, 4; Whitney, Tacoma, 5; Cadillac, 5:30; Matasafa, Fritz, Stimson, Bissell, Schuck, Johnson, Wolvin, Crain, 6; Arabic, Bickford, 7; Sitka, 8; Gilchrist, 2; Alberta, 2:30; China, 3; Sitka, 3:30; Spencer, 4:30; Oliver, Arabic, Bickford, Mesaba, Whitworth, 5; Miami, 9:20; Pathfinder, 10; Pratt, Athens, 11:40; Parker, 2:30 p. m.; Roman and whaleback, 4:30; Malleton, Manila, Aztec, Mixtec, 7:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.—E. Thompson, St. Ignace; F. Sawyer, Escanaba; Rapids, Muskegon Harbor; Delta, City of Chicago, Garth, Santa Maria, Wayne, S. E. Marvin, Ashland; I. W. Stephenson, Marinette; Rogers, G. Neff, Escanaba. Merchandise—G. N. Orr, Depot Harbor; Delaware, Fairport; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg; Mahoning, Saranac, Buffalo. Coal—Ben Ean, Manistee, Buffalo.

Cleared—Merchandise—A. Orr, Depot Harbor; Mahoning, Saranac, Buffalo. Light—M. Marshall, Manistee; P. Sawyer, Charlevoix.

TWO BOYS HELD FOR MURDER.

Young Lads at Kokomo Accused of Stoning Playmate to Death—Says Mother Killed Her Son.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—At the preliminary trial of the four boys charged with stoning a companion, Eddie McKee, to death last week two of the lads, Freddie Marvin and Ray McVeta, were bound over to court and the others were released. One witness created a sensation in court by testifying that Mrs. McKee herself threw the stone that killed her son.

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The foregoing statement was made yesterday by a veteran insurance man. The city authorities and the insurance interests have taken up the question and are working together on a new ordinance which will prevent the possibility of great disasters and limit the storage of dangerous explosives as much as is consistent with the reasonable requirements of trade and industry.

THE TRIBUNE'S recent discovery that smokeless powder was stored under the 300-foot tower of the Montgomery Ward Building, with the agitation which the publication of the fact produced, called public attention to the lack of proper ordinances governing such matters or the laxity of their enforcement.

Almost coincident with that was an explosion of gasoline in Philadelphia, which wrecked an entire block of buildings and killed and injured a number of people. That directed attention to the danger from volatile oils, which it was found were being stored in large quantities all over Chicago. The disaster of last year in the Torrant wholesale drug store in New York City was recalled when a score of large buildings, some of them hundreds of feet away, were leveled by the explosion of chlorate of potash and other chemicals, and it was found that practically the same conditions existed in many of the wholesale drug houses of Chicago.

Naphtha by Tar Furnace.

John Crittchell, one of the veteran insurance men of the city, found two barrels of naphtha lying on the sidewalk in Franklin street, in the wholesale district, while a tar furnace used for roofing blazed not ten feet away.

Another fire insurance man complained to the Underwriters' association yesterday that in West Lake street, just across the river, he had found a rubber cement factory in a building with many other tenants with enough naphtha and other explosive oils in it to blow up the entire building.

Charge for Use of Gasoline.

The officers of the Chicago Underwriters' association, who are trying to check the growing use of gasoline by imposing a charge for its use, have prepared the following table showing the accidents in Chicago from gasoline alone in the last ten years:

Year.	Number of fires.	Loss by gasoline.	Casualties—Slight.	Casualties—Serious.	Casualties—Fatal.
[illegible]	72	$ 14,408	2	1	32
[illegible]	180	166,212	5	11	10
[illegible]	196	13,494	15	17	5
[illegible]	326	881,142	21	26	5
[illegible]	332	27,260	11	18	3
[illegible]	360	26,730	9	18	8
[illegible]	364	21,583	14	15	9
[illegible]	497	48,594	25	14	10
[illegible]	464	43,009	19	12	14
[illegible]	410	115,807	7	20	7
[illegible]	573	81,136	14	15	9
Totals	3,470	$874,445	133	169	110

Most of these fires were in the homes of the poorer people, where gasoline is more often used, and the property loss was not excessive. But now there are hundreds of gasoline automobiles in Chicago, stored in the stables of the wealthy and in quarters where large values are exposed to the danger of fires from explosion. For this reason the insurance interests have taken the matter up in earnest.

Existing Ordinance Antiquated.

Chief Musham says the conditions have grown away from the existing ordinance, which is practically a dead letter. It is worse than that, for its principal requirement, and the one most often complied with by the public, is based on an erroneous idea. The ordinance requires that any quantity greater than a barrel of benzine, naphtha or gasoline must be kept in a basement, with the floor at least five feet below the street grade. This was supposed to lessen the danger, but in reality it increases it. The gases of these lighter products of petroleum are all heavier than the air, and so seek the lowest level and form in case of leakage, a stratum of highly inflammable vapor at the bottom of the basement. The dropping of a lighted match means an explosion, inevitably wrecking the entire building.

The vapor from a single pint of gasoline will make 200 cubic feet of an explosive. In this form it has about the same detonative force as dynamite. Common black powder, for instance, has an explosive force of 75,000 pounds to the square inch to the kilogram. The same quantity of gasoline has a force of from 165,000 to 210,000 pounds, according to the proportion of air.

Strict Limit Needed.

Chief Musham and Manager Glidden agree that the new ordinance should strictly limit the amount of such explosives that can be kept in a building, requiring surplus stocks to be kept outside, and that the places where it is used should be listed so that the city can see that the restrictions are obeyed. Chief Musham wants a new department established with a chemist at its head and a license and strict registration for all users. He is preparing an ordinance along these lines, which will be presented to the Council at its first meeting.

The present city ordinance provides for the storage of volatile oils in fireproof detached buildings. It is unlawful to keep more than five barrels outside of such a building and more than one barrel except in a basement. Oils are not to be stored on sidewalks except as long as necessary to deliver, and then not more than six hours. No pretense has been made of enforcing this.

The present regulations of the Underwriters provide that no person in the congested district may keep more than one gallon of benzine or naphtha on the premises without extra charge, and then it must be in a "safety can," which is of prescribed materials and self-closing. Where the quantity is less than five gallons there is a charge of 25 cents to the $100 of insurance, and for more than five gallons and less than a barrel 50 cents is charged. This is not supposed to measure the hazard but is a penal charge intended to discourage the use of the stuff. The Executive committee has recently recommended a charge of 10 cents a gallon for any use of gasoline.

GAS FIXTURES.
Estimates Furnished.
REVELL'S
Wabash and Adams.

Revell's Desks
THE LARGEST DISPLAY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
ADAMS AND WABASH

Lather Brushes — A large assortment of high-grade Lather Brushes, made of bristles of mixed badger and pure badger hair, from 25c to $1.75—*First floor, annex.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Optical Section — Eyeglasses and Spectacles, properly made and adjusted, good glasses from $1.00 up. Ordinary repairing done while you wait—*Second floor, annex.*

Our New Building Is Making Rapid Progress.

At this writing (Saturday noon) we show 44 Basement and First Floor columns set in place—and every additional column, every added piece of steel placed in position, brings nearer the completion of this great new building.

Final Clearance Sale of Domestic Wash Dress Goods.

Very Exceptional Values, yard, 5c and 7c.

Dimities, Batistes, Swiss Cords, etc.—an unusually large collection of the prettiest of the season's patterns in fresh, clean fabrics, per yard, 5c and 7c.

State-st. Basement.

Women's Belts.

Perfect form-fitting belts, in the season's best and most popular patterns at special prices.

The Zona, of black or white taffeta, fine tucked (sizes 22 to 36 inches)—see cut—$1.00.

The Barathea, of peau de soie, stitched; colors—tan, grey, white and black, with gilt buckles, each, $1.50.

The Bolero, of black plaited satin, 4½ inches wide, large satin bow in front, each, $1.65.

The Strophos, of black or white patent leather, gilt, silver or oxidized buckles, calf leather tips, see cut, special, $1.00.

Wash Belts of white pique, batiste and flannel; gilt, black or nickel buckles (sizes 22 to 36 inches); each, 50c to $1.25.

Summer Gloves.

Women's lisle thread Gloves, Suede finished, clasp wrist; mode, tan, black, gray and white, special value, pair, 45c.

Women's pure Silk Gloves, two clasps, double fingers, black, white and popular colors, pair, 50c.

First floor, annex.

Storm Coats.

The "Alexombrie" Coat for boys and youths. Rain-proof. *Third floor.*

Only One Week Remains

To Obtain the Special Prices Prevailing in

OUR GREAT AUGUST SALE OF FURS

Actual Savings of From $10 to $65

may be realized on every garment purchased this week. Furs selected now will be carefully stored until needed.

Fur Remodeling and Repairing.

Garments reaching us before Sept. 1st will be repaired or remodeled after any of the season's styles at a saving of 25%.

These savings are made possible through our well-directed efforts to keep intact our superior organization of skilled furriers during the dull summer months.

Genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats to order, $155.00, $200.00, $235.00.

These special prices mean an actual saving of from $45.00 to $65.00 on every garment ordered this week. These coats are made in our own workrooms from your own selection of skins, in any of the shapes for the coming season.

Persian Lamb Coats to order, $85.00.

These coats will be made from Leipzig-dyed skins, matched in sets, from your own selection, of small, medium size or large, bright curls.

Plucked Otter Coats to order, $120.

We make these coats in any of the season's models from your choice of skins, in light or dark shades.

Fur Garments from Stock.

Genuine Sealskin Coats, all new shapes in deep cuffs, length 22 inches, $125.

Coats from Genuine Alaska Skins in many new styles, choice from a large number in stock, $155, $200, $235.

Persian Coats in stock, new models, good qualities, 22 inches long, $85 and $75.

Natural Plucked Otter Coats, very good qualities, $100 and $85.

Natural Plucked Beaver Coats, $90 and $75.

Near Seal Coats, choicest possible grades, all sizes, 22 inches long, $45.

Krimmer Coats, excellent qualities (flanks cut away)—lined with brocaded satin, $45.

Astrakhan Coats, thoroughly well made from strong, whole skins, all sizes, $35, $28.50, $20.

Near Seal Coats, very good qualities, all sizes, $39.00.

Choicest quality of Electric Seal Jackets, $35.00.

Good Electric Seal Jackets, new styles and all sizes, $20.00.

Fourth floor.

Fancy Goods.

Autumn Novelties in artistically stamped sets for polished tables.

Centerpieces, each 75c, 85c and $1.25.
Plate Doylies, each 25c and 90c.

New ideas in the stamping of Russian embroidery.

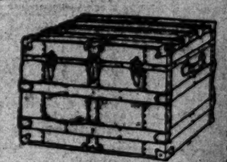
Doylies and Centerpieces, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, and up.

Collars, 65c.

A new and large assortment of satin pillow tops, Liberty satin, and fancy silks for pillows and drapery.

Trunks.

No. 658—A Trunk adapted for school use, made on a basswood box covered with canvas; well protected with good strong corners, ash slats and steel clamps; containing top tray and one extra lower tray, cloth-lined throughout—see cut.



32-inch.	34-inch.	36-inch.	38-inch.	40-inch.
$8.50	$9.00	$9.50	$10.00	$10.50

No. 95—Men's and Women's Combination Trunk, leather bound and brassed trimmed, full riveted, cloth-lined, strong and substantially built.

32-inch.	34-inch.	36-inch.	38-inch.	40-inch.
$13.50	$14.25	$15.00	$15.75	$16.50

Numerous other dependable trunks from $3.00 to $84.00.

Leather bound, brassed trimmed Steamer Trunks, made on a selected basswood box, canvas-covered, containing a 4-inch tray and with removable division in bottom of trunk.

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.
$5.75.	$6.25.	$6.75.	$7.25.
36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	42 in.
$7.75.	$8.25.	$8.75.	$9.25.

Telescopes and Suit Cases.

Good strong canvas-covered Telescopes with leather corners and leather straps, cloth-lined.

14 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.
30c.	40c.	50c.	60c.	70c.	80c.	90c.

Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases, with solid brass lock and catches, steel frame, size 24-inch, linen-lined, $4.50; leather-lined, $5.50.

Basement Section.

New Autumn Trimmings.

To our large display of the coming season's new styles in Trimmings many acquisitions are being made daily. Our assortments this year will greatly exceed those of previous seasons in points of excellence and variety. *First floor.*

To provide the necessary space for these extensive displays, heavy reductions have been made on large assortments of high-grade desirable Trimmings—many of them very suitable for applications on Autumn Gowns.

Black spangled gimps, black silk gimps, colored bead and spangled gimps, black, white and colored applique will be placed on three special tables at, yard, $1.45.

Note: This sale should greatly interest dressmakers and milliners.

Basement Section: About 100 Garnitures, Black Silk Collars and Yokes, and Boleros in black and white, blue and white, and white embroidered in colors, special values, each, 25c and 50c.

Last Week of the Furniture Sale.

Sixth and Seventh floors.

During this last week of the great August Sale, through the daily arrival of large shipments of our magnificent new Autumn Furniture, the opportunities for making suitable selections will be better by far than they have been at any previous time during the month. Every piece in stock at from 10% to 50% less than regular prices.

"Old Hickory," the most desirable Furniture for summer homes, porches, lawns—about 50 pieces to be closed out at a reduction of 50%.

New Styles in Fancy and Plain Silks

Our advance display of New Autumn Silks is already quite extensive—a magnificent collection of fabrics in a brilliant array of attractively designed patterns. *First floor.*

These are but forerunners of the large assortment that are now in transit.

In Novelty Silks these will be the most popular for Autumn: Glace Pekin Peau de Soie, Paillette de Soie Chine, Dumas Chine, Roman Stripe Louisine, Paillette de Soie Faconne, Moire Jacquard Louisine, Warp Print Plisse, Jacquard Taffetas, Jacquard Gros de Londres, Jacquard Granite, Pekin Corded Taffeta with tri-color dots, Pekin Moire Soleil, Roman Stripe Taffetas and Satins. In plain colors, Satin Marquise and Satin Siam are some of the recent conceptions.

New Fancy Velveteens in various styles and colors, the correct thing for waists for early Autumn—yard, 75c.

Basement Section—General clearance of odd pieces and remnants of fancy and plain colors and black, yard, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c.

The New Suits, Coats and Skirts.

Eton Suits of cheviot in blue, black and brown—double-breasted jacket has shawl collar, trimmed with tailor stitched satin; skirt has two flounces trimmed with rows of self-stitching—taffeta drop skirt—$25.00.

Russian Blouse Suits of cheviot in black, blue or brown—jacket is taffeta lined and has applied velvet collar and satin faced revers; skirt is two flounce and trimmed with self-stitching; taffeta drop skirt—(see cut)—$27.50.

Jackets of Black Cheviot—20 inches—tight-fitting back and double-breasted new dip front, lined with good quality satin—$10.75.

Jackets of Cheviot in black and Oxford or of Kersey in black, tan and castor—27 inches—half fitting—an attractive new style—$20.00.

Thibet Walking Skirt in black or blue—deep fitted flounce—tailor-stitched—$8.75.

Demi-habit Back Skirt of Cheviot—black or blue—wide straps on seams and rows of stitching around botton—a stylish, well made skirt, $12.50. *Fourth floor.*

Autumn Styles in Kid Gloves.

Our premiership in Kid Glove correctness has been an established fact in the past—this season's large and carefully selected assortment of the best grades in all the accepted colors and styles will add emphasis to the fact. *First floor, Annex.*

Our leading lines of Kid Gloves will be priced this year as follows:

Pair: $1.15, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, $2.25.

And at each price are offered the best values, the best styles, the best service and the best guarantee in Chicago.

Broadcloth and Oriental Waistings.

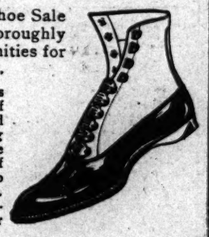
Broadcloth in all the new autumn shades will be one of the most popular fabrics worn this season in waists. Our display is unusually complete—yard, 50c.

The new Jacquard stripes in rich Oriental color effects are another of the most attractive of this season's novelties. They will not be seen elsewhere in Chicago—yard, 85c. *First floor.*

Basement Section—Special—All-wool Challis, large assortment of good styles less than half price—yard, 20c.

August Sale of Fine Shoes.

20% to 50% Reductions.



Although but a week remains of this great Shoe Sale the assortments are still thoroughly complete, with as good opportunities for selection as earlier in the month.

Children's School Shoes will be the feature of this closing week and those contemplating purchases will find here the largest selection of the very best values to be found in Chicago. These Shoes are in winter as well as summer weights, and are specially serviceable for rough wear.

Men's High-Grade Shoes, all the newest and most attractive shapes, carefully built on ease-giving lasts from the best, most durable leathers, special values, pair, $2.75.

Women's High-Grade Shoes, odd assortments, on separate tables, very special values, pair, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50. *Second and Third floors.*

New Trimmed Felt Hats. *Second floor, Annex.*

An unusually complete collection for this early season period, embracing the best ideas of leading masters to which we have added many novel and exclusive designs of our own. *Prices the lowest.*

New Fur Felt Hats, simply but effectively trimmed with drapery of soft silk and wings, birds or breasts—these special prices, $3.75, $5.00, $6.00.

Plaid Banded Felt Hats, in the new pearl, castor and gray shades, with brims of various widths, velvet and silk bound—special values, $2.25, $3.75, $4.50 and $5.00.

Trimmings—Handsome Breasts, in white, black and castor, each 75c.

Breasts in black, white, and in gray and white, large size, each 95c.

Pompons, many excellent values, 75c, 95c, $1.25.

Summer Shirts for Men. *Second floor.*

We have 2,000 Negligee Shirts which must be sold immediately—not only broken lines and accumulations from our immense summer stock, but seven hundred new shirts in neat black and white and blue and white color effects—together with three hundred high-class plaited and plain negligee shirts in white. For this, our last great clearance of the season, at this special reduced price, each, 75c.

50 dozen Negligee and Starched Bosom Shirts for boys reduced ½ to ⅓ regular prices for this sale, each 75c.

Large assortment of fancy Half Hose for men, unusual value, 25c.

First Showing of New Laces.

Our Autumn Laces are rapidly arriving—each day many additions are being made to the already large assortments. *First floor.*

Venice Lace Appliques and Insertions in cream and ecru colors, yard 18c, 20c, 25c to 75c.

Sample Lace Scarfs and Ties, slightly mussed, at a low price, each 25c.

Our entire stock of Summer Appliques and Galloons at a greatly reduced clearance price regardless of their real value, choice, yard, 15c.

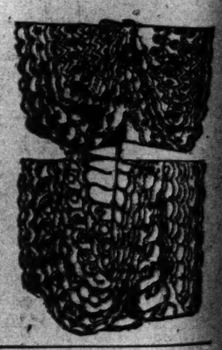
Remnants of Allovers, Laces, Lace Edges, Insertions, Appliques, Chiffons, plain and embroidered Mousselines—hundreds of pieces and all marked at very low prices.

Embroidery Specials.

A new, fresh assortment of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries—odd and discontinued patterns in a large variety of qualities and styles will be placed on sale today at these special prices, yard, 10c, 15c, 25c to 48c.

Many desirable grades in the Basement Section, yard, 2c to 25c.

Every piece offered at these very special prices is desirable in every particular. *First floor.*



Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

Sweeping reductions on Baby Carriages and Go-Carts to make room for autumn goods.

37 Go-Carts to close, each, $1.95.

20 Parasol Carriages to close, each, $7.95, $9.50, $12.00.

Basement Section.

University Traveling Rugs.

Novelties in University Traveling Rugs in the various colors, including Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell.

These make very ornamental couch covers and are also quite serviceable as slumber robes. They are exceptionally good values at this greatly reduced price, $5.00. *Sixth floor.*